













# THE COPPER COINS OF INDIA

INCLUDING  
BANGLADESH, BURMA, NEPAL AND PAKISTAN

W.H. VALENTINE

*(PART 1 AND 2 Bound in One)*

## Part 1

*BENGAL and  
THE UNITED PROVINCES*

## Part 2

*THE PANJAB  
AND CONTIGUOUS NATIVE STATES OF  
BAHAWALPUR, BALUCHISTAN.  
CHAMBA, KASHMIR,  
PATIALA, SIRMUR*

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## INTRODUCTION

*The successful reception by the numismatic public of the author's work on "The Copper coins of Muham-madan States," and the encouragement afforded by the appreciative letters of grateful coin lovers have tempted him to take up his pen once more in the service of the study of Oriental copper coins. There is probably no other country in the world that can offer to the coin collector such a vast and interesting set of problems as India can. The enormous number of types used on the coins during the last three or four centuries (without going back further), complicated by the different alphabetic signs and languages, present an apparently endless series of puzzles, enhanced still further by the fact that the die is usually two or three times the size of the coin, so that several specimens may have to be compared to enable one to read the coin correctly. The object of this work is to help the collector to solve some of these fascinating problems, and also to assist him to arrange his cabinet of*

Indian coins in a methodical manner, easy of access and admitting of a clear understanding of its contents.

A handy work on the copper coins of India has long been wanted for this purpose; much has been done by various writers but what is lacking is a simple guide which will include the whole and present it clearly before the reader.

The plan of the work is on similar lines to the author's first effort and might indeed be considered a continuation of that work, he however felt that India was too important to be considered otherwise than by itself.

This plan is a geographical one and the idea, briefly, is to divide the peninsula as nearly as possible into its modern political divisions viz:—

- 1 Bengal.                      4 Bombay.
- 2 United Provinces.      5 Rajputana & Central India.
- 3 The Panjab.              6 Madras.
7. South India with Ceylon.

In each section the mints are given in alphabetical order with the British portion first and those of the Native States immediately following.

The main feature of the work, as before, is to give a drawing of every coin mentioned and then accompany

it with a description of the piece together with its transcription and transliteration.

The author (as before mentioned) has aimed at embodying and bringing together in one work from every source all that has been done on the subject. He has therefore included all the coins illustrated in the various books and papers by Oliver, Rodgers, Voort, Whitehead Nelson Wright, Dr Taylor, Thomas, &c &c. It is hardly necessary to say how greatly he feels his indebtedness to these publications. They have been supplemented by drawings made from coins in his own cabinet, and from those contained in the collections of Lord Grandley, Col Biddulph, Col Shepherd Messrs J. P. Blackett, D F Howorth (author of *Colonial coins & tokens*), R Petchiffe, and Howland Wood. (U.S.A).

All these gentlemen have placed their entire collections at the author's disposal with permission to make use of any or all as he thought fit, and the author now wishes these gentlemen to accept his grateful thanks for their ready and unostentatious help.

To Sir Richard 6 Temple and Sir Geo. A. Grierson he would also tender his hearty acknowledgements for kindness in translating the inscriptions on the Burmese

and Janus coins respectively. In addition to the rich collections mentioned above, the author has been given ready access to the vast series contained in the cabinets of the British Museum by the Keeper of the Coins - Mr G. F. Hill, whose help and sympathy with the object of the book has greatly sustained the author in his labours.

He would also like especially to record his gratitude to Mr. J. Allan, (also of the Department of Coins in the British Museum), for his unfailing courtesy and readiness to place his knowledge of the subject at the author's disposal.

To Dr. D. Bodington, Librarian to the Royal Asiatic Society and the Royal Numismatic Society, the warmest thanks, for his unremitting and friendly aid in criticising and correcting the Arabic and Nagari inscriptions on the coins, throughout the entire work.

Wm. H. Valentine.

## HISTORY of INDIA.

Though it is not necessary in a work on Indian copper coins to go into minute details concerning the history of the country, it is yet very important to have a definite knowledge of the main events and many changes that have taken place during its existence.

GREEK INVASION. The earliest fact known regarding India, is, that Darius the Persian extended his boundaries as far as the river Indus, and that the Punjab and Sindh were ruled by numerous native chiefs. This was about the year 500 B.C. In 327-324 B.C. Alexander the Great made his celebrated march across Egypt, Turkey, and Persia. Having arrived at India he crossed the river Indus and defeated Porus, who was king of the region round about the valley of the Punjab. Then as his troops were unwilling to proceed, Alexander reluctantly retired. In 323 Alexander died. His garrisons in India MAURYAN DYN. were destroyed and driven back by Chandragupta who subsequently founded the Mauryan dynasty of Magadha. This monarch who seems to have been the



first supreme sovereign of Hindustan died in 297 B.C. and was succeeded first by his son, and then by his grandson. This was the famous Aśoka whose empire

AŚOKA.  
272-232 B.C.

extended from the Hindu Kush in the N to the Nerbada in the S., and from the boundaries of modern Persia N., to the confines of Burma on the east. Its capital was Palaliputra, the modern Patna. After Aśoka's death in 232 B.C. his empire broke up and

KALINGA.

ANDHRA.

Kalinga and Andhra were among the first to acquire their independence. Other nations gradually arose, until in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century A.D. India was divided between the Mauryan dynasty at Magadha, the Andhras in the Deccan, the Cholas, Cheras, and Pandyas in the south, the Yavanas and Palavas in western India, the Sakas in Sind (who assumed the Persian title of 'Satraps' or 'Kshatrapas') the Satr dynasty of Saurashtra at Kathiavar and the Kushans in the north-west. Kanishka (the ruler of the Kushans or Yueh-chi, a Mongol race), who acceded about 120 A.D. formed a mighty empire, his boundaries extending into China as far north as Kashgar and stretched from there to the Persian frontier. The capital of his dominions was at Purushapura.

ra, the modern Peshawar. In the beginning of the third century AD. the Kushan and Andhra dynasties became extinct.

#### GUPTAS.

and their empires were broken up into minor

#### WESTERN SATRAPS.

states. The middle of the 4<sup>th</sup> cent<sup>y</sup> revealed two other mighty empires, that of the Guptas, and that of the Western Satraps. The satrap Rudrasena and the Gupta Samudragupta were contemporaries. The latter's dominion extended from the Hugli to the Jumna and Chambal and from the Himalayas to the Nerbada river. Kamarupa, the present Assam, and other smaller states were tributary to him, and the clans in northern Rajasthana were under his protection. Towards the end of the century (4<sup>th</sup>) the

#### GUPTA EMPIRE

whole of the territories belonging to the Satrap or Western Satraps in Sind, Kutch, Surashtra, and the Konkan. was overthrown by the Guptas, whose empire was thereby extended to the Indus valley, and the Arabian sea. The Gupta empire subsisted till the end of the 5<sup>th</sup> cent<sup>y</sup> when it was destroyed by the White Huns or Ephthalites. These were a Mongol tribe, and a section of those which committed such terrible ravage in Europe un-

#### WHITE HUNS.

der the atrocious Attila "the Scourge of God"

About the year 528, their ruler Mihiragula,

5

was defeated by a confederacy of Hindu princes under the leadership of the king of Magadha. After the overthrow of

HARSHA.

The whole of India no supreme power existed in

India until Harsha (606-647 AD) originally

king of Thaneswar became paramount in the north af-

ter a 35 years war. About the same period Pulakesin II

the greatest of the Chalukya dynasty was the leading sove-

CHALUKYAS.

reign of the south. This latter dynasty rose

into importance in the middle of the 6<sup>th</sup> century.

They seem to have been Rajputs, and made their capital at

Valapi (the modern Badami). After Harsha's death (c. 648)

India became once more a medley of petty states, and except

for the local incursion of the Arabs in Sind, was free from

foreign invasion till the beginning of the 11<sup>th</sup> century.

GHAZNAVIDS.

In 992 Sabuktigin of Ghazna took posses-

sion of the country as far as the Indus

and a permanent footing in India was gained by his

successors in 1022 when Mahmud of Ghazna wrested

MAHMUD of  
GHAZNI

the kingdom of Lahore from Jaypal II

Mahmud also defeated the rajahs of Bhatia

Multan and the united armies of the kings of Gwalior

Malwa Kalinjar, Kanauj, Dehli and Ajmer in a decisive

battle at Patawar in 1008 and acquired the name of the 'idol-breaker' by plundering various sacred Hindu shrines.

**CHALUKYAS.** In the Dekkan the ancient Chalukya dynasty had been destroyed in the middle of the eighth century, but about 973 this recovered much of its former territory and made Kalyani its capital. In the south the Cho-

**PALLAVAS** la prince Rajaraja the Great overthrew the Pallavas of Kanchi and conquered the kingdom of Vengi, thus putting an end to the independence of the Pallavas after an existence of 800 years Rajaraja

**CHOLAS.** also added Kalinga to his dominions, and in 1005 annexed Ceylon. He thus became Paramount-Lord of Southern India and made Tanjpur his

**PANDYAS** capital. The ancient Pandyan kingdom was probably tributary to the Cholas. The Hoisala or Bellals seem at this time (1020) to have occupied Western

**BELLALS** Mysur and Malabar and also to have supplanted the ancient Chera dynasty. The house of Ghazni, after flourishing for about 150 years was overthrown

**GHORIDS.** by the family of Ghor. In 1186 Muhammad bin Sam of Ghor having defeated Khusrū Malik (the last of the house of Ghazni) decided to conquer Hindustan

which was then held by various Rappit clans. Muhammad

MUHAMMAD BIN SAM. was at first defeated by Prithor (their leader)

at Thanawat in 1191 on a second meeting at

the same place two years later, 1193 finally defeated Prithor

slew him and annexed his dominions. In the following

year he conquered Jaichand of Kanuj also and took Benār.

MARWAR

as and Kanuj. Thereupon the greater part of

the clan retreated from Kanuj and founded

Marwar. In 1195 Gwalior was taken and Kult-al-din Al-

KULT AL DIN

ber took Gujarat (Anhaluwara) the capital, but

could not obtain possession of the country. In

1196 Kalingar was captured and Bihar and Bengal (capital

Baur) reduced about the same time. After the death of Mush-

bin Sam in 1205, Kult al din became independent ruler of

India, and the first of the Slave Kings of Delhi. At about the

BELLALS

same period the Bellals had become very power-

ful in the south, having in 1190 annexed the

territory of the Chalukyas and put an end to that dynasty

taking the southern portion, whilst the Yadavas seized the

north. The Chola kingdom was losing much of its former

CHOLAS

splendour, and the Pandyan were recover-

PANDYANS

ing their independence. Telengana was ruled

by the Harapala dynasty with their capital at Warangal

ALA AL DIN

The vigorous and talented Ala al din, nephew of Jalal al din, the first Khilji ruler (1290-1295)

invaded the Dekkan in 1294, and forced Ramachandra the Yadava raja to cede Ellichpur. In 1297-1298 he subjugated Gujarat, Somnath and Sorath, but. Kutch and N.W. Kathiawar preserved their independence. His general Malik Kafur again invaded the Dekkan in 1309, reduced Warangal and Berghat, and in 1310 invaded the Bellari kingdom and reduced the whole of the eastern territory. In 1318 Khusr

MUBARAK I

ru Khan, general of Mubarak, the last Khilji, conquered Malabar, and in a revolt of the Yadavas

which was suppressed by Khusr Khan, their leader Harapala was flayed alive. The power of the Muhammadans was now felt throughout India. Kashmir in the north, Orissa in the east, Kutch and Junagarh, and perhaps the extreme south of the peninsula alone retained their independence. Great as the Pathan power was, that greatness was the ultimate cause of its downfall and two causes mainly brought about this event; the invasions of the Mughals, and the

MUGHALS.

want of cohesion among its numerous and restless provinces. In 1340 Bengal and Telugu

gana became independent. Dissatisfied Mughal nobles found

BAHMANI.

ed the Bahmani kingdom in the Deccan under Hasan Gangu, and south of the Krishna the

princes of Vijayanagar reigned supreme. Jaunpur and Gujarat became independent in 1394 and also the kingdoms of Khandesh and Malwa, whilst many other parts of the empire were either in revolt or had resumed their independence. About 1344 various Hindu kings and princes

VIJAYANAGAR

of the south formed a league to stem the tide of Muhammadan invasion and submitted to the sway of the raja of Anagundi, a small state which in less than a century grew into the mighty empire of Vijayanagar with its capital bearing the same name. Hind was ruled by the Jam family of Sumera rajputs. The western part of Kathiawar and Kutch were still independent under Hindu chiefs. In Orissa also was an independent Hindu dynasty in power.

TAIMUR

Whilst India was thus divided, the cruel and witty Taimur or Tamerlane with his Mughal hordes burst into its borders, slaughtering the inhabitants of every town he passed. Mahmud Shah II the Emperor (1394-1412) fled to Gujarat. Delhi surrendered and Taimur was proclaimed Emperor of India (1399). Having plundered

and slaughtered the people of Delhi he shortly after left India by the route he had entered it, leaving anarchy, famine and pestilence behind. After this monster's departure, there was for a time neither Emperor nor Empire of Delhi. The Sayyids 1414-1450 had little authority outside Delhi, and the last of the line surrendered his claims to Bahlol Lodi (1450-1488) who had occupied the whole of the Panjab. That ruler added

BAHLOL LODI.

Jamnagar to his dominions in 1478. Sikandar, his successor, reconquered Bihar and extended his territories in the direction of Bandelkum, but his dominions were rather a "congeries of nearly independent principalities, jaghirs etc" than a compact monarchy. Sikandar's son Ibrahim (1517-1526) disgusted his followers by his pride and cruelty. Thus matters stood when Babur invaded India.

SANGA

The Rajput princes had recovered their independence, and acknowledged Sanga the raja of Mewar as their leader. Malwa, though still independent, was

GUJARAT

in 1526 annexed to Gujarat, whose kings also had subdued western Kathiawar, including Junagarh and Kutch, and under Ahmad Shah (1411-1443) built the new capital of Ahmadabad. Malwa Nasir of

KHANDESH

Khandesh captured Aurangabad in 1599 and



built the forts of Jainabad and Durtanpur. Sind was in the possession of Shah Husain Arghun of Multan. In Gondwana

#### GONDWANA.

Sanygram Ja of Mandla had extended his kingdom over 52 districts comprising modern Bhopal, Sagar and Damoh on the Vindhyan plateau, Doshangabad, Narsingh, and Jabalpur in the Narmada valley. Mandla and Seoni in the Satpura highlands. The rest of the country was governed by other independent chiefs such as those of Chalesgarh, Ratanpur and Chanda.

#### BAHMANI.

During the period 1397-1477 the Bahmani Kingdom had attained great power, and Ahmad Shah built Ahmadabad-Bidar on the site of an ancient Hindu capital. The Konkan was reduced and Goa taken from Vijayanagar (1469-1472). In 1477 Telingana was taken. At the end of the 15<sup>th</sup> century Bahmani shared the fate of so many Indian Kingdoms and was broken up into 5 smaller

#### BARID SHAHS.

sultanates: viz. The Barid shahs at Ahmadabad-Bidar, who were the real rulers though nominally acting as ministers of the last representatives of the Bahmani dynasty. The Isma Shahi dynasty with its capital

#### ISMA SHAHS

at Jawilgarh, was independent from 1484-1574, when it <sup>was</sup> annexed to Ahmadnagar state.

ADIL SHAHS.

Bijapur was ruled by the Adil Shahi dynasty from 1489-1686, when it was incorporated into the Mughal empire by Aurungzeb. The Nizam Shahi dynas

NIZAM SHAHS.

ty held sway over Ahmadnagar from 1489 - 1637, when its last representative was sent as a state prisoner to Gwalior. Golkonda was under the Nulth

NULTH SHAHS.

Shahi dynasty from 1512-1687 when it was annexed by Aurungzeb. While the Muhamma- dan kingdoms of the Dekkan were thus divided, all south-

ern India was under the sway of the King of Vijayanagar Krishna Deva 1509-1580. The chiefs of Srirangapatam Kalicut and others were his vassals. In 1524, Bham Raj Bole repaired

MYSORE

a fort. in the south, to which he gave the new name Mahesh Adur, now called Mysore.

In the year 1504 Prince Bābar a descendant of Taimur

BĀBAR

and Jirjis Khan acquired the kingdom of Ka- bul and in 1522 added Kandahar to his pos-

sessions. Encouraged by Langa, the raja of Ghilur, Bābar invaded India, and defeated and killed Ibrahim Lodi in the first battle of Paniput (1526), occupied Delhi and took Agra. The raja of Ghilur at first offered him assistance, but

finding that Bābar intended to establish an empire of his

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own, he turned against the invader and suffered a defeat at Sikri near Agra 1527. In the following year the important fortress of Chanderi was taken and the opposition of the Hindus crushed. Before his death in 1530, Babar brought the whole of Hindustan under his power. Humayun his son and successor, was

MUGHALS.

after nine years reign, defeated at Chausa and Kanauj by Sher Shah and his Afghan nobles, and Hindustan came again under Afghan rule.

HUMAYUN.

The accident which led to Sher Shah's early death in 1545 before the fortress of Kalinjar was a great loss to India. His successor Islam Shah died in 1552 and dissension between the rival claimants paved the way for Humayun's return which took place in 1555. With the help of Persian troops Humayun defeated Sikandar Shah at the battle of Sirhind and gave India once more to the Mughals. He was succeeded by his son, the famous Akbar and in 1556 the second battle of Panipat was fought, the Afghan power for ever broken and Mughal supremacy firmly established. During his long reign Akbar conquered all India as far as the Godavari, excepting the district a-

SHER SHAH

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SURI

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AKBAR

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round the Aravalli hills, where Udaī Singh the rana of She-

MEYNAR

ter founded Udaipur and succeeded in maintaining his independence.

AKBAR divided his realm into provinces ruled by Subahdars or viceroys, while the districts were placed in the hands of Muwallis or deputies. The list of these provinces is as follows: -

AKBAR'S  
PROVINCES.

- |           |             |                |
|-----------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. Kabul  | 7 Allahabad | 13 Khandesh    |
| 2. Lahore | 8. Ajmir    | 14 Berar       |
| 3. Multan | 9. Gujarat  | 15. Ahmadnagar |
| 4. Delhi  | 10. Malwa   | 16. Orissa     |
| 5. Agra   | 11. Bihar   | 17. Kashmir    |
| 6. Oudh.  | 12. Bengal. | 18. Sind.      |

The four Dehkanī sultans who had hitherto been warring among themselves, at length became united against the

VIJAYANAGAR.

mighty Hindu supremacy of the south, and fought a decisive battle at Talikota in 1565

which caused the utter destruction of Vijayanagar.

The death of AKBAR, one of India's greatest and wisest rulers, occurred on the 15<sup>th</sup> October, 1605 after a successful and glorious

SHAH JAHAN.

reign of fifty one years. His son and successor Jahangir was succeeded in his turn by Shah

Jahan in 1627. He continued the extension of the Mughal em-

pire by annexing the last remnant of the Ahmadnagar king-

AURUNGZEB

dom in 1637. Aurungzeb conquered Bijapur in 1686, Golkonda in 1687, and all the territory

south of the Krishna which had been dependant on these kingdoms.

But Aurungzeb was unable to quell the disorders which prevailed in his vast realm. The Rajputs and Jats were in open hostility. The Marhattas were plundering and burning Mal-

MAHRATTAS

wa, Gujarat, and the Dekkan, which by incessant warfare had been reduced almost to a

desert. The Mughal armies took fort after fort from the Marhattas, but the latter were constantly relaxing them, and when hard pressed retired to their mountain fastnesses.

Thus the overthrow of Bijapur and Golkonda, which had so long kept the Marhattas down, proved fatal to the Mughal Empire, and during the following century enabled the Marhatta kingdom to rise on its ruins.

EUROPEANS.

This will be a convenient place to consider the advent of the European element into Indian affairs, and which subsequently produced such remarkable results. The Portuguese were first upon the scene. From

PORTUGUESE.

the landing of Vasco da Gama in 1498 near Calicut to the appearance of the Dutch and

English they had a monopoly of trade between Europe and India. They took Goa in 1510, Diu in 1534, Boman between 1538-1545, and finally Salsette and Bombay.

DUTCH.

The chief settlements of the Dutch founded in the 17<sup>th</sup> century were Negapatam, Sadras, Palak. Simlipalam, and Cochin.

ENGLISH

Although the English East India Company (founded 1600) had established factories at Surat (1611), Calicut, Masulipalam and other places, they built

MADRAS.

their first fort (St. George) at Madras, only in 1639. Bombay given to Charles II as marriage

BOMBAY

portion of Katherine of Braganza, was finally handed over to the English in 1668.

Fort St David, Madras was purchased in 1691 and the villages of Chuttanatti, Calcutta and Gobindpur in 1696.

FRENCH

The French possessed Masulipalam in 1669 Pondicherry 1674 and also Chandanagar.

DANES

At about the same time the Danes acquired Tranquebar and Serampur.

We now come to the rise of the Marhattas. Sivaji the impetuous

MAHRATTAS

red soldier of fortune, was of the Bhonsla family, was born in 1627 and brought up in Poona.

He fought for and against Aurungzeb at various times and in 1662 held sway on the Konkan, which position he kept improving and strengthening till his death in 1680. The depredations of the Marattas multiplied and extended in every direction but their confederation occurred under Balaji Vishwanath who was made Peshwa or prime minister by Shivaji's grandson in 1712.

DEKKAN.

Nizam al mulk though originally Viceroy of the Dekkan and Carnatic provinces had since 1723 become practically independent. He claimed sovereignty over the states south of the rivers Tungabhadra and Krishna, while the Marattas at the same time demanded tribute

MYSORE

from them. The growth of Mysore commenced from the time of the downfall of Vijayanagar, and under the reign of Chikka Deo Ray 1672-1704 assumed considerable dimensions. Of his acquisitions no fewer than 48 are enumerated among which Bangalore is the most important, but its possession was disputed by the chief

ARCOT.

of Sira. The Nawab of Arcot claimed territory reaching from the Gundakamma river to Cape Comorin whilst the Raja of Bednur asserted his right to a considerable portion of the Kanara

coast, and south of this were the Rayas of Goorg, Tanjore, Cochin, and the chiefs of Malabar, all independent.

MAHRATTAS

By 1734 the Marhatta power was fully established in Malwa and in 1736 they blockaded Delhi and forced the Nizam to grant them the whole of Malwa and the territory between the Nerbuda and the Chambal.

NADIR SHAH

In 1738 Nadir Shah of Persia invaded India and marched to Delhi. Though at first courtesies were exchanged between him and Muhammad Shah two days afterwards, through a false report, the inhabitants were massacred and the city plundered. It has been estimated that booty to the value of 30 millions sterling were carried off by his followers. Nadir Shah was assassinated in 1747. An Afghan chief, Ahmad Shah Durrani, who had been his treasurer, made off with his master's

AHMAD SHAH  
DURRANI

money, and became ruler of Afghanistan, Baluch, Sind, and Kashmir. He invaded India in 1748 but was defeated by Prince Ahmad Shah, the heir apparent at the battle of Peshawar. This battle was the last great effort of the Mughal Empire, which was now tottering to its fall and on the death of the Emperor (one month later) and the repeated attacks of the Afghans



crumbled in pieces. In the resulting confusion Ahmad Shah Durrani exacted the cession of the Panjab.

NIZAM AL MULK.

Nizam al Mulk (or Asaf Jah), whose independence south of the Nerbuda River had been recognized by the Emperor Muhammad Shah, died in 1748

FRENCH

His death gave the French an opportunity of interfering in Indian affairs. Dupleix the governor of Pondicherry, managed so skilfully that, in 1751, he was acknowledged governor of all the country from the Kistna to Cape Comorin. The nawab of Arcot was under his authority, and Dussy, with a French army, represented French interests at the Nizam's court at Aurungabad. Thus French influence was supreme in the South

ENGLISH.

At this time the English power was of but little account, being confined to the towns of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Fort St. David & Serikota in the Tanjore dist.

MAHARATTAS.

The Maharattas under the vigorous administration of the Peshwas, extended their authority over the Konkan and the western part of the Deccan. Berar, Gondwana, and Kutch including Salasur were under the Maharatta chief, Ragooji Bhonsle who in 1751 occupied territory as far south as the Godavari. In Hindustan the Pesh-

was territory was bounded by the Sone and the Ganges, while the Bhambal formed the northwestern boundary. The Marathas had also obtained by imperial grant, or assumed, the right to collect *chaauth* (i.e. the fourth part of the revenue) in Gujarat, the Dekkan, and the south of India, the provinces of Lucknow, Patna, and Bengal, Allahabad, Agra, and Ajmer. Yet at this time the Marathas had no united government. Ram Raja at Salara was a merely nominal raja, the actual power having been usurped by Balaji Baji Rao (1740-1761) his Peshwa or Prime Minister who resided at Poona. The Peshwa's power in its turn being curbed by the powerful Maratha chiefs. Raghuji Bhonsle of Berar, Anand Rao Puar of Dhar, Darnaji Gaekwar, Mulhar Rao Holkar and Raniyi Sindia in Malwa. Thus we can at the most only speak of it as a "Maratha Confederacy".

MUGHALS.

In 1751 there remained under the Emperor Ahmad Shah's direct authority only the upper Doab or country between the upper courses of the Ganges and Jumna, the country between the Jumna and the Sutlej, and Gujarat, which was still under a dependent Mughal

RAJPUTS

viceroy. The Rajputs were virtually independent under the leadership of the Rana of

Udaipur and the rajas of Jodhpur and Jaipur.	
ODH.	Oudh had become independent under Saadat
BENGAL	Khan in 1724 Bengal and Bihar under
BIHAR.	Alauddin Khan in 1740,
ROHILKHAND.	Rohilkhand, the country east of the upper Ganges, was occupied by Ali Muhammad and his Afghans in 1744.
DURRANIS.	In 1761 the fourth battle of Panipat took place. This was between the Afghans under Ahmad Shah Durrani, and the Marhatta confederacy. Upwards of 100,000 men met in battle, the fight ending in the com- plete discomfiture of the Marhattas for the time being.
ENGLISH	A little later, or about 1764 the nation which was eventually able to crush the power of the Marhattas was rapidly gaining dominion in India. The growth of British influence began to make itself felt. The three presidency towns Madras, Bombay and Calcut- ta had become growing centres of influence. The French had been defeated by them, and their possessions (such as the northern Circars) annexed.
MYSORE.	In the south, Haider Ali had usurped the go- vernment of Mysore (1760) which may be said

to have attained by 1780 its largest dimensions

BRITISH

The district of Bhengalpat was ceded to the British by the Nawab of the Carnatic in 1765. In the same year Bengal, Bihar and Orissa were granted to them by Shah Alam II, and in 1775 the district of Benares, including Bhumar and Ghazipur, were handed over by Shuja-al-daula of Oudh. In 1769 the Marhattas again

'ALAM II

crossed the Gharnbal, in 1770 making themselves masters of Delhi and in 1771 placed 'Alam II on the throne. War broke out between Hai-

HAIDAR ALI

dar Ali of Mysore and the British in 1766 which concluded disastrously for the latter in 1769, as did also the second one in 1784 under Tipu Sahib

TIPU SAHIB

In the third Mysore war, 1790-1792 the British were gloriously successful and at the conclusion of the fourth Mysore war in 1798-9 the power of Tipu was crushed and the districts of Kanara, Coimbatore and the Wynnad annexed. This conquest undoubtedly rendered Britain supreme in the Deccan. In 1800 the Nizam ceded the districts of Bellary and Budalaphah the same year Wellesley annexed Tanjore. In 1801 the Carnatic was taken from the late Nawab for treacherous correspondence with

*Tipsi* The same year the Nawab of Oudh was forced to cede the districts called 'the ceded districts of Oudh'

MAHRATTAS.

From 1802-1803 the second Mahratta War was fought; the British, the Peshwa, and the Nizam on one side, with Bhonsle of Nagpur and Sindia on the other. On the defeat of Bhonsle and Sindia, the province of Guttack was given up to Britain.

BRITISH  
SUPREMACY

The supremacy of Britain was recognized by the following states:- Ruch Bihar in 1772, Cochin 1791, Madharabad 1798, Mysore 1799 Baroda 1801 Rampur 1801, the Peshwa's dominions 1802 Nagpur 1803, Sindia's dominions in 1804, Travankur 1805, and by Bharatpur, Alwar and Sholapur from between 1802-1806.

SIND

SIKHS.

BAHAWALPUR.

KASHMIR

NIPAL.

The arms of Sind had by this time acquired their independence as also had the Sikhs in the Panjab under Ranjit Singh. This state became independent of Afghan rule in 1805, but Kashmir was still under their power. The Ghurkas of Nepal were steadily extending their territory to the West. Under the administration of the Marquis of Hastings (1813-1823) a hard-fought campaign against

*the Ghurkhas (1814-1816) reduced Nepal to its present area.*

**MAHRATTAS.** *The fourth Mahratta war broke out in 1817 and though it only lasted about 4 months*

*the armies of Holkar, of the Peshwa, and of Nagpur were routed, the Pindaris destroyed; the whole of Central India brought fully under British authority; and the Mahratta empire finally extinguished. Holkar was forced to cede the territory between the Satpura and Bundi Hills, Peshwa's territories were annexed and also the principality of Sagar, the district of Ajmir was taken from Sindia. After a short campaign Aja Sahib of Nagpur was deposed. British supremacy was*

**RAJPUTANA** *recognized in all the Rajput States (except Bikanir) in 1817, 1818, and 1823.*

**CENTRAL INDIAN STATES.** *Shopal 1817. Indur, Dewas and Jaora 1818. Dhar 1819. In Bundelkhand, Orchha or*

*Jehri 1812. Rewa 1813. Samprhar 1817*

**BOMBAY.** *Kolhapur 1812, Sawantwadi 1819, Kutch 1816 or 1819 and Kathiawar 1820.*

*Under Lord Amherst (1823-1828) the Burmese government ceded Arakan and Tenasserim, and gave up its claims to Assam, Kachar and Jaintia*

Goorg was annexed in 1834 and Sind, after the campaign there in 1843. British supremacy was again

BRITISH SUPREMACY

accepted by the following -- Bikanir in 18-

28, Bahawalpur 1838, Jathural 1835, Kaththalq in 1809, Mandi and Suket 1846, Gharba 1847, and Rastmūr 1846. Kechar lapsed to the sovereign power in 1832, as also did Assam in 1839.

SIKHS.

In 1845 the Sikhs made an unprovoked attack on the British. Hardfought battles took place at Mūdkī &c, but at last the victorious British troops entered Lahore, the capital of the Sikhs, and peace was concluded in 1846. A further outbreak took place in 1849, when the domination of the Sikhs was finally broken and the Panjab annexed to Britain. Salara lapsed to the Paramount Power in 1852 through the raja leaving no natural heir, and Pegu was annexed after the 2<sup>nd</sup> Burmese war, the same year. Nagpur lapsed in 1853 Berar was assigned as payment for the maintenance of the subsidiary force in 1853, and Jhansi lapsed in 1854. Oudh was annexed in 1856 in consequence of Wajid Ali's ill government.

INDIAN MUTINY

In 1857 the Indian Mutiny broke

out through conspiracy between some of the dispossessed chiefs, such as the ex-king of Oudh and those of Nagpur and Salara. Terrible scenes were enacted throughout Bengal, the United Provinces, the Panjab and Central India. The relief of Kanpur and Lucknow and the siege of Delhi must for ever be remembered by the British nation for the heroism displayed by her sons and the noble assistance given by the Feudatory Sikh and other chiefs.

On the 2<sup>nd</sup> August 1858 British India was placed by act of Parliament under the direct authority of the British Crown. Queen Victoria, of Gt. Britain and Ireland was proclaimed "Empress of India" at a magnificent Durbar held at Delhi on the 1<sup>st</sup> Jan. 1877.

This sketch of Indian history has been abridged from "The Historical Atlas of India by Ghas Joffren" principally, but with other material from Meadows Taylor, Pope (G.H.) Vincent Smith &c



## PATHAN SULTANS OF DEHLI.

<u>TURKS</u>		A.H.	A.D.
	Muhammad I bin Sam	589	1193
	Kult al-din Aibak	602	1205
	Aram Shah	607	1210
	Shams al-din Altamash	607	1210
	Rukn al-din Firuz I	633	1235
	Raziya	634	1236
	Muizz al-din Bahram	637	1239
	'Ala al-din Masaud	639	1241
	Nasir al-din Mahmud I	644	1246
	Shiyas al-din Balban	664	1265
	Muizz al-din Kaikubad	686	1287
	Shams al-din Kaiumars	689	1290
<u>KHALVIS</u>	Jalal al-din Firuz II	689	1290
	Rukn al-din Ibrahim I	695	1295
	'Ala al-din Muhammad II	695	1295
	Shahab al-din 'Umar	715	1315
	Kult al-din Mubarak Shah I	716	1316
	Shams al-din Mahmud (pretender?)	718	1318
	Nasir al-din Khurru	720	1320
<u>TUGHLAKS</u>	Shiyas al-din Tughlak I	720	1320
	Muhammad III bin Tughlak	725	1324

		A.N.	A.O.
	<i>Firuz III</i>	752	1357
	<i>Tughlak II</i>	790	1388
	<i>Abūbakr</i>	791	1388
	<i>Muhammad IV bin Firuz</i>	792	1389
	<i>Sikandar I</i>	795	1392
	<i>Mahmūd II</i>	795	1392
	<i>Nasrat. (interregnum)</i>	797-802	1394-9
	<i>Bahau Khan Lodi</i>	815	1442
<u>SAYYIDS</u>	<i>Khyr Khan</i>	817	1444
	<i>Mubarak II</i>	824	1421
	<i>Muhammad V bin Farid</i>	837	1483
	<i>'Ālam Shāh</i>	849	1445
<u>LODIS</u>	<i>Bahlol</i>	855	1451
	<i>Sikandar II</i>	894	1488
	<i>Ibrahim II</i>	923	1517
<u>SURIS</u>	<i>Shēr Shāh</i>	946	1539
	<i>Islām Shāh</i>	952	1545
	<i>Muhammad 'Ādel</i>	960	1552
	<i>Ibrahim III</i>	961	1553
	<i>Sikandar III</i>	962	1554

## MUGHĀL EMPERORS OF INDIA

		A.H	A.D
I	Bābar, <i>Zahir al dīn</i>	932	1526
II	Humāyūn, <i>Nasir al dīn</i>	937	1530
III	Arkar, <i>Jalāl al dīn</i>	963	1556
IV	Jahāngir, <i>Nur al dīn</i>	1014	1605
	Dāwar Baksh	1037	1627
V	Shāh Jahan, <i>Shihāt al dīn</i>	1037	1629
	Shujā' (in Bengal)	1068-70	1657-60
	Murād Baksh (in Gujarat)	1068	1657-8
VI	Aurangzēb, <i>Ālamgir, Muhyi al dīn</i>	1068	1658
	Ājam Shāh	1118-1119	1707
	Rām Baksh	1119	1707-8
VII	Shāh Ālam Bahādur Shāh I, <i>Nurb al dīn</i>	1119	1707
VIII	Jahāndār Shāh, <i>Muizz al dīn</i>	1124	1712
IX	Farrukh-siyar	1124	1713
X	Rafi' al dīn, <i>Shams al dīn</i>	1131	1719
XI	Rafi' al dīn, <i>Shah Jahan II</i>	1131	1719
	Niruziyar	1131	1719
	Ibrahim	1132-3	1720
XII	Muhammad, <i>Nasir al dīn</i>	1131	1719
XIII	Ahmad	1161	1746
XIV	Ālamgir II, <i>Āy al dīn</i>	1167	1754

		AH	AD
	<i>Shah Jahan (III)</i>	1173-74	1759-60
XV	<i>Shah 'Alam II Jalāl al dīn</i>	1173	1759
	<i>Bidār-Bakht</i>	1202-03	1788
XVI	<i>Muhammad Akbar II</i>	1221	1806
XVII	<i>Bahādur Shāh II</i>	1253	1837
	<i>Deposed by the British Government</i>	1274	1858

*From H Nelson-Wright's cat. Mughal coins, Ind. Mus.*

### SOVEREIGNS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

*(Who have reigned during the progress of British power in India.)*

	A.D.		
<i>Elizabeth</i>	1558	<i>George I</i>	1714
<i>James I</i>	1603	<i>George II</i>	1727
<i>Charles I</i>	1625	<i>George III</i>	1760
<i>Commonwealth</i>	1649	<i>George IV</i>	1820
<i>Charles II</i>	1649	<i>William IV</i>	1830
<i>(Restored)</i>	1660	<i>Victoria</i>	1837
<i>James II</i>	1685	<i>Edward VII</i>	1901
<i>William III</i>	1689	<i>George V</i>	1910
<i>Anne</i>	1702		

THE HINDŪSTĀNĪ ALPHABET  
in Persi-Arabic characters.

NAME	DETACHED FORM.	POWER	COMBINED FORM.			EXAMPLEIFICATIONS.		
			Final	Medial	Initial	Final.	Medial.	Initial.
alif	ا	a, ʾe	ا	ا	ا	تا	بار	اب
be	ب	b	ب	ب	ب	شب	صبر	بر
pe	پ	p	پ	پ	پ	چپ	سپر	پُر
te	ت	t	ت	ت	ت	دست	ستر	تپ
tā	ث	ṭ	ث	ث	ث	پیث	ستا	تپ
se	س	s	س	س	س	خست	بشر	ثور
jūm	ج	j	ج	ج	ج	کج	شجر	جبر
che	چ	ch	چ	چ	چ	هیچ	بچه	چپ
he	ح	h	ح	ح	ح	صبح	بحر	حر
ḵhe	خ	ḵh	خ	خ	خ	یخ	تخم	خر
dāl	د	d	د	د	د	صد	فدا	دَر
dā	ذ	d	ذ	ذ	ذ	صند	نذر	دال
gāl	گ	g	گ	گ	گ	کاغذ	نذر	دَم
re	ر	r	ر	ر	ر	مر	مرد	رم
rā	ر	r	ر	ر	ر	مُر	بِرا	رَوَزا
ze	ز	z	ز	ز	ز	گزر	بزم	زر

NAME	ATTACHED FORM	POWER.	COMBINED FORM.			EXEMPLIFICATIONS.		
			Final	Medial	Initial	Final	Medial	Initial
ghe	ژ	gh	ژ	ژ	ژ	پاڻڙ	عزب	زرف
sin	س	s	س	س	س	بسن	فسق	سر
shin	ش	sh	ش	ش	ش	پش	نشد	شد
sad	ص	s	ص	ص	ص	نص	قصد	صد
zad	ض	z	ص	ص	ص	عض	خضر	ضد
toe	ط	t	ط	ط	ط	خط	بطن	طي
zoe	ظ	z	ظ	ظ	ظ	حفظ	نظر	ظفر
'ain	ع	'a, ae	ع	ع	ع	صنع	بعد	عسل
ghain	غ	gh	غ	غ	غ	بيغ	بيغي	غسل
fe	ف	f	ف	ف	و	كف	سفر	في
kāf	ق	k	ق	ق	ق	بق	سفر	قد
kāf	ك	k	ك	ك	ك	يك	يكن	كن
gāf	گ	g	ك	ك	گ	رنگ	جگر	مگر
lām	ل	l	ل	ل	ل	گل	علم	لب
mim	م	m	م	م	م	ستم	چمن	من
nūn	ن	n	ن	ن	ن	صحن	چند	نم
wāw	و	u, v	و	و	و	بو	پور	وجد
he	ه	h	ه	ه	ه	نه	بها	هنر
ye	ي	y, ve	ي	ي	ي	بي	حيد	يد

*THE HINDŪSTĀNĪ ALPHABET*  
*on the NĀGARĪ character*

VOWELS

अ	आ	इ	ई	उ	ऊ	ऋ	ए	ऐ	ओ	औ
ā	ā	ī	ī	ū	ū	ṛ	e	ai	o	au

SECONDARY FORM.

ग	गा	गि	गी	गु	गू	गृ	गे	गी	गो	गौ
ga	gā	gi	gī	gu	gū	gṛ	ge	gai	go	gau

CONSONANTS.

क	ख	ग	घ	ङ	च	छ	ज	झ	ञ	ट
k	kh	g	gh	ṅ	ch	chh	j	jh	n	t
ठ	ड	ढ	ण	त	थ	द	ध	न	प	फ
ṭh	d	ḍh	ṇ	t	th	d	dh	n	p	ph
ब	भ	म	य	र	ल	व	श	ष	स	ह
b	bh	m	y	r	l	w, v	sh	sh	s	h

COMPOUND CHARACTERS.

क	क्क	क्य	म	ग	क्क	ज	त	थ	न	म	त
kk	kk	ky	gn	gb	chchh	jj	tt	ttt	tn	tm	ty
ल	ह	ह	घ	घ	द	न	न	द	थ	न	म
l	dh	dh	dm	dy	dw	nt	nth	nd	ndh	nn	nm
न	ह	म	म	य	य	व	भ	ल	ह	ह	म
ny	nh	pb	pm	py	ps	bd	bhy	ll	wh	whh	sh
स	स	ल	स	स	स	स	स				
st	sth	sn	sm	sy	ss	hm	hy				

*Compounds of three letters.*

क	न	प	स
kt	nt	py	st

NUMERALS.

१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८	९	१०	२०	३००
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	300

# NUMERALS IN HINDUSTĀNĪ

FIGURES			NAMES		FIGURES			NAMES	
	Arabic	Hindī				Arabic	Hindī		
1	۱	१	ek	ایک	20	۲۰	۲۰	bīs	بیس
2	۲	२	do	دو	21	۲۱	۲۱	ichīs	اکیس
3	۳	३	tin	تین	22	۲۲	۲۲	baīs	بائیس
4	۴	४	chār	چار	24	۲۴	۲۴	chaurīs	چوبیس
5	۵	५	panch	پانچ	25	۲۵	۲۵	pachīs	پچیس
6	۶	६	chha	چھ	27	۲۷	۲۷	salāīs	ستائیس
7	۷	७	sāt	سات	28	۲۸	۲۸	athāīs	اٹھائیس
8	۸	८	āth	آٹھ	29	۲۹	۲۹	untīs	انٹیس
9	۹	९	nau	نو	30	۳۰	۳۰	ās	تیس
10	۱۰	१۰	das	دس	40	۴۰	۴۰	chālīs	چالیس
11	۱۱	१۱	igārāh	اگاراہ	50	۵۰	۵۰	pachās	پچاس
12	۱۲	१۲	bārāh	بارہ	60	۶۰	۶۰	sāth	ساتھ
13	۱۳	१۳	tōrah	تیرہ	70	۷۰	۷۰	sallāt	ستر
14	۱۴	१۴	chaudah	چودہ	80	۸۰	۸۰	asī	اسی
15	۱۵	१۵	panchrah	پندرہ	90	۹۰	۹۰	naunī	نوی
16	۱۶	१۶	sōlah	سولہ	100	۱۰۰	۱۰۰	sau or sai	سوی
17	۱۷	१۷	sattrah	سترہ	200	۲۰۰	۲۰۰	do sau	دو سو
18	۱۸	१۸	athārāh	اٹھارہ	500	۵۰۰	۵۰۰	panch sau	پانچ سو
19	۱۹	१۹	untīs	انیس	1000	۱۰۰۰	۱۰۰۰	ek hajar	ایک ہزار



## NUMERALS IN ARABIC.

	masculine.		feminine.	
one	ahd	احد	ahdi	احدي
two	āsinain	اثنين	āsnataīn	اثنتين
three	salāsah	ثلاثة	salās	ثلاث
four	ārb'ah	اربعة	ārba'a	اربع
five	khamṣah	خمسة	khamṣ	خمس
six	satah	ستة	sat	ست
seven	sab'ah	سبعة	saba'a	سبع
eight	samānyah	ثمانية	samānī	ثماني
nine	tas'ah	تسعة	tas'	تسع
ten	'ashrah	عشرة	'ashor	عشر

The figures from 10 to 19 are compounded of units and the numeral *عشرة* for the masc., and *عشر* for the fem.; e.g. *احد عشرة* 11, masc., *احدي عشر* 11, fem. The numerals 20 to 90 are of common gender and have plural forms; e.g. *عشر* 10 becomes *عشرون* 20, *تسع* 9 becomes *تسعين* 90. The intermediate numbers, viz 21, 32, &c. are composed by placing the units first, and joining the decimals to them by the conjunction *و* - wa, as are also the hundreds *مائة* 100, *مئتان* 200, *ثلاثمائة* 300, *اربعمائة* 400, *خمسمائة* 500 &c. up to *الف* 1000; e.g. 1913 would be written, *alif wa tas'mayat wa salas 'ashrah* *الف وتسعمائة وثلاث عشرة*.

## NUMERALS IN PERSIAN.

(PERSI-ARABIC characters)

1	۱	یک yak	20	۲۰	بست bost.
2	۲	دو do	21	۲۱	بست و یک bost wa yak
3	۳	سه se.	30	۳۰	سی se
4	۴	چهار chahār	40	۴۰	چهل chihil
5	۵	پنج pānj	50	۵۰	پنجاه pānjah
6	۶	شش shash	60	۶۰	{ شصت shast. شست
7	۷	هفت haft	70	۷۰	هفتاد haftād
8	۸	هشت hasth.	80	۸۰	هشتاد hastād
9	۹	نه neh	90	۹۰	نود nawad
10	۱۰	ده dah	100	۱۰۰	صد sad
11	۱۱	یازده yāz dah	200	۲۰۰	دویست do دو صد do sad
12	۱۲	دوازده duwāz dah	300	۳۰۰	سی صد se sad
13	۱۳	سیزده sēz dah	400	۴۰۰	چهار صد chahār sad
14	۱۴	چهارده chahar dah	500	۵۰۰	پنج صد pānj sad
15	۱۵	پانزده pānz dah	1000	۱۰۰۰	یک هزار yak hizar
16	۱۶	شانزده shānz dah	1001	۱۰۰۱	یک هزار و یک yak hizar wa yak
17	۱۷	هفده haft dah	<u>Fractions in HINDI.</u> <u>PERSIAN &amp; ARABIC</u>		
18	۱۸	هشده hasth-dah			
19	۱۹	نوزده nawaz dah			
			$\frac{1}{4}$		ربع پاو. rub', pau
			$\frac{1}{2}$		{ نیم nīm, nasf ادما adma

## GLOSSARY OF WORDS and PHRASES.

<i>Ābān</i>	name of a (Persian) month the 8 <sup>th</sup>	ابان
<i>Ābu</i>	father	ابو
<i>Ābu al-fath</i>	father of victory	ابو الفتح
<i>Ābu al-muḡaffar</i>	father of the victor	ابو المظفر
<i>Ādha</i>	half	ادها
<i>Āhad</i>	time of	عهد
<i>Āl-'ādī</i>	the just	العاذل
<i>Āl-dīn</i>	the faith, religion	الدين
<i>Al diḡan</i>	the requitor	الديان
<i>Al-dunya</i>	the world	الدنيا
<i>Al-fath</i>	the conqueror	الفتح
<i>Allāhū Akbar</i>	god is great	الله اكبر
<i>Al-muḡaffar</i>	the victor	المظفر
<i>Al-sultān</i>	the sovereign, the king	السلطان
<i>Amardād</i>	name of a (Persian) month, the 5 <sup>th</sup> .	امرداد
<i>Amīr al-hāmi</i>	prince protector	امير الحامي
<i>Amīr al-mu'minīn</i>	prince of the faithful	امير المؤمنين
<i>Ānā, Anī</i>	anna - to ruḡi, annas.	آنا انبي
<i>Ardestuhst</i>	name of a (Persian) month (8 <sup>th</sup> ).	اردي بهشت
<i>Āzr</i>	do the 9 <sup>th</sup>	اذر
<i>Badshāh.</i>	Badshah, king, sovereign	باد شاه

Bahmanī.	name of a (Persian) month, the 11 <sup>th</sup> .	بهمن
Dar haft sitra jad hamī dīn &c.	see couplets.	
Dīn - ibn	son, son of.	بر
Bī tarikh fi sanal.		بتاریخ فی سنة
Bulayid al rahman.	In support of the merciful one (God)	
Chahār	four	چهار
Chahāram hissa	one fourth division	چهارم حصه
Chau tanki	four tanki	چو تنکی
Dāk	post, military station	دای
Dār al-amān	the place of safety	دار الامان
Dār al khalīfah.	the seat of the khalīfah.	دار الخلافة
Dī	name of a (Persian) month, the 10 <sup>th</sup>	دی
Do.	two	دو
Dur 'arra Sal-ganu sal var kajsad see EK.	For the area Sal-ganu in the year seven hundred (and) thirty one	
Falus.	money, copper coin	فلوس
Falus dar al garb.	Falus of the mint...	فلوس دار الضرب
Farid	pearl	فرید
Farwardīn	name of a (Persian) month, the 1 <sup>st</sup>	فروردین
Fi ahad al hamī.	In the time of the defender.	فی عهد الحامی
Fi ahad al amir al hamī al dīn al dīqan.	In the time of the commander, the Defender of the faith of the Requirer (God)	

<i>Fi tarikh</i>	at the date	في تاريخ
<i>Ghazī</i>	champion	غازي
<i>Haft</i>	seven	هفت
<i>Haftad</i>	seventy	هفتاد
<i>Hāmi</i>	defender	حامی
<i>Hast</i>	eight	هشت
<i>Hastad</i>	eighty	هشتاد
<i>Hizār</i>	thousand	هزار
<i>Ikūn Lakhnauti sal bar haft sad see ek - country Lakhnauti in the year seven hundred thirty one.</i> اقليم لکھنؤ في سال بر ۷۳۱		
<i>Ikūn Tughlakpur 'urf Tirkhut - country Tughlakpur alias Tirkhut</i> اقليم تغلقپور عرف ترکھت		
<i>Ilahi</i>	divine (era of Akbar)	الهي
<i>Imārat Lakhnau, (dār al), Abode of government Lakhnau.</i> امارۃ لکھنؤ		
<i>Isfandārmay</i>	name of a (Persian) month (12 <sup>th</sup> ).	اسفند، مہ
<i>Jalāl al-dīn</i>	glory of the faith	جلال الدين
<i>Jalus</i>	accession, regnal year	جلوس
<i>Khalidat namukhal - may his kingdom be perpetuated.</i> خلادت مملکتہ		
<i>Khalifat</i>	khalifate (seat of)	خلافتہ
<i>Khallad allah</i>	may God perpetuate	حلد اللہ
<i>Khurdad</i>	name of a (Persian) month, the 3 <sup>rd</sup>	خرداد
<i>Kila' or Kilat</i>	fort	قلعہ

Mah	month	ما
Ma'manat mānus - tranquil prosperity.		ممانت مانوس
Mihir	name of a (Persian) month, the 7 <sup>th</sup> .	مهر
Mihir shud tinka ray dur rozgar banda ummāidwar re. - was struck (as) a current-tanka in the time of the servant, hopeful (of divine mercy)		
Mān ata al sultan fikd ila al rahman. He who obeys the sovereign, truly he obeys the merciful one (God)		
Mubārak	happy, fortunate, auspicious.	مبارک
Mulkaṭ wa sultanaṭ - kingdom and sultanat.		ملکت و سلطانة
Mustakr	remaining firm, constant.	مستقر
Mulbarak khila Jaunpur, blessed city Jaunpur.		متبرک خطہ
Nāsir al-din	defender of the faith	ناصر الدین
Nāsir al-dunya wa al din, defender of the world and of religion		
Nūn	half	نیم
Nisf, nisfī	half	نصف, نصفی
Nukh	nine	نہ
Nukhsad	nine hundred	نہد
Nūd, nuwad,	ninety	نود
Pāi	pie - (copper coin)	پای
Panj	five	پنج
Ray	current-	رایج
Rewānī	current.	روانی

*Shahid i Kirani zad za ta'aid allah &c. see couplets.*

<i>Sanat.</i>	<i>year</i>	سنة
<i>Shah</i>	<i>king, sovereign</i>	شاه
<i>Shahi</i>	<i>kingly,</i>	شاهی
<i>Shahr</i>	<i>city</i>	شهر
<i>Shahruwar</i>	<i>name of a (Persian) month, the 6<sup>th</sup>.</i>	شهریور
<i>Shash</i>	<i>eight</i>	شش
<i>Shasht</i>	<i>eighty</i>	شصت
<i>Shashlad</i>	<i>eight hundred</i>	ششصد
<i>Si, see.</i>	<i>thirty</i>	سی
<i>Sikka</i>	<i>sterling, stamped coin.</i>	سکه
<i>Sijdah</i>	<i>thirteen</i>	سیزده
<i>Soubah Oudh</i>	<i>province Oudh</i>	صوبہ اودھ
<i>Tanka, tanki</i>	<i>copper coins of Akbar</i>	تنگہ، تنکی
<i>Tir</i>	<i>name of a (Persian) month, the 4<sup>th</sup>.</i>	تیر
<i>Urdibihisht</i>	<i>name of a (Persian) month (اردیبهشت)</i>	اردیبهشت
<i>'Urf</i>	<i>alias</i>	عرف
<i>Wa</i>	<i>and</i>	و
<i>Yak</i>	<i>one</i>	یک
<i>Zarb</i>	<i>struck, stamped, mint</i>	ضرب

POETICAL LEGENDS or COUPLETS.

The Mughal and some other rulers have caused the legends on their coins to be expressed in poetry. The following are in frequent use on the copper coins.

'ALAMGĪR II      سکه زد بر هفت کشور همچو تابان مهر و ماه

①      شاه قمریر الدین عالمگیر غازی پادشاه

*Sikka zad bar haft kishwar hamchu tābān mihr wa māh*

*Shah 'Aẓīz āl dīn 'Alāmgīr ghazī padishah*

"Struck money in the seven climes shining like the sun & moon

*Shah 'Aẓīz āl dīn 'Alāmgīr ghazī padishah."*

'ALAMGĪR II

برر زد سکه صاحب قرانی

②      بهادر شاه عالم گیر شانی

*Babar zad sikka sahib kirānī*

*'Bahadur Shah 'Alāmgīr sānī.*

"Bahadur Shah 'Alāmgīr sānī struck coin like that of the Sahib Kiran on old."

SHAH 'ALAM II.

سکه صاحب قرانی زد ز تائید اله

①      حامی دین محمد شاه عالم پادشاه

*Sikka sahib kirānī zad za ta'aid alah*

*Hāmī dīn Muhammad Shah 'Alam padishah.*

"The defender of the religion of Muham<sup>d</sup>, Shah 'Alam padishah

Through the aid of God, struck coins like those of the Sahib Kiran"

SHAH 'ALAM II.

سکه زد بر هفت کشور سایه فضل اله

②      حامی دین محمد شاه عالم پادشاه

*Sikka zad bar haft kishwar sāhya faẓl ilah,*

*Hāmī dīn Muhammad Shah 'Alam padishah.*

"The defender of the religion of Muham<sup>d</sup>, Shah 'Alam padishah

Shadow of the divine favour, put his stamp on the seven climes."



ERAS.

Want of space has prevented the author giving the equivalent in the Christian era with each date on the coins in the pages describing them; the comparative tables here given will however readily enable the reader to find the equivalent date when necessary. The most important of the many eras in use in India are the Hijra and the Samvat.

HIJRA ERA. This method of dating is used by Muhammadans everywhere and commences with the flight of Muhammad to Medina in 622 AD. The chief difficulty with this era however is that as the year contains only 12 lunar months, the years do not correspond to those of the Christian era. Hence the necessity for a comparative table of the two eras. A handy way to convert a Hijra date to its Christian equivalent, is to deduct 3 per cent from the Hijra date and add 622.

All the other dates are simple and are obtained by adding or deducting a certain number of years to arrive at the date of the coin in the Christian era.

From dates in the SAMVAT (or Vikramaditya) era subtract 57.

To dates in the SAKA (or Salivahana) era add 78

To dates in the BURMESE vulgar epoch add 638

To dates in the NEWAR era of Nepal add 569

ILAHİ The Emperor Akbar established an era of his own and called it the Terikah ilahi or Divine years. It commenced in 963 AH - 1556 AD which was the first year of his reign. His immediate successors Jahangir and Shah Jahan also used it, mostly in conjunction with the Hijra date.

Tipu Sahib of Mysore also founded an era.

*Comparative table of*  
**MUHAMMADAN and CHRISTIAN YEARS.**

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MOON and day	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MOON and day	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MOON and day
589	1198	Ja 7	615	1218	Mr 30	641	1248	Jn 31
590	1198	B. 27	616	1219	Mr. 19	642	1244	Jn .9
591	1194	B. 16	617	1220	Mr. 8	643	1245	My. 29
592	1195	B. 6	618	1221	Fe. 25	644	1246	My. 19
598	1196	N. 24	619	1222	F. 15	645	1247	My. 8
594	1197	N. 18	620	1228	F. 4	646	1248	Ap. 26
595	1198	N. 8	621	1224	Ja. 24	647	1249	Ap. 16
596	1199	O. 28	622	1225	Ja 18	648	1250	Ap. 5
597	1200	O 12	623	1226	Ja 2	649	1251	Mr. 26
598	1201	O. 1	624	1226	D. 22	650	1252	Mr. 14
599	1202	S. 20	625	1227	D. 12	651	1253	Mr. 3
600	1203	S. 10	626	1228	N 30	652	1254	F. 21
601	1204	Ag. 29	627	1229	N. 20	653	1255	F. 10
602	1205	Ag. 18	628	1280	N. 9	654	1256	Ja. 30
603	1206	Ag. 8.	629	1231	O. 29	655	1257	Ja. 19
604	1207	Jy. 28	630	1232	O. 18	656	1258	Ja. 8
605	1208	Jy. 16	631	1233	O. 7	657	1258	D. 29
606	1209	Jy. 6	632	1234	S. 26	658	1259	D. 18
607	1210	Ja. 25	633	1235	S. 16	659	1260	D. 6
608	1211	Ja. 15	634	1236	S. 4	660	1261	N. 26
609	1212	Ja 3	635	1237	Ag. 24	661	1262	N. 15
610	1213	My. 23	636	1238	Ag. 14	662	1263	N. 4
611	1214	My. 13	637	1239	Ag. 3	663	1264	O. 24
612	1215	My 2	638	1240	Jy. 23	664	1265	O. 13
613	1216	Ap. 30	639	1241	Jy. 12	665	1266	O. 2
614	1217	Ap. 10	640	1242	Jy. 1	666	1267	S. 22

AH	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day	AH	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day	AH	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day
667	1268	S. 10	696	1396	O. 30	725	1824	D. 18
668	1269	Ag. 31	697	1397	O. 19	726	1825	D. 8
669	1270	Ag. 20	698	1398	O. 9	727	1826	N. 27
670	1271	Ag. 9	699	1399	S. 28	728	1827	N. 17
671	1272	Jy. 29	700	1300	S. 16	729	1828	N. 6
672	1273	Jy. 18	701	1301	S. 6	730	1829	O. 25
673	1274	Jy. 7	702	1302	Ag. 26	731	1830	O. 15
674	1275	Jn. 27	703	1303	Ag. 15	732	1831	O. 4
675	1276	Jn. 15	704	1304	Ag. 4	733	1832	S. 22
676	1277	Jn. 4	705	1305	Jy. 24	734	1833	S. 12
677	1278	My. 25	706	1306	Jy. 13	735	1834	S. 1
678	1279	My. 14	707	1307	Jy. 3	736	1835	Ag. 21
679	1280	My. 3	708	1308	Jn. 21	737	1836	Ag. 10
680	1281	Ap. 22	709	1309	Jn. 11	738	1837	Jy. 30
681	1282	Ap. 11	710	1310	My. 31	739	1838	Jy. 20
682	1283	Ap. 1	711	1311	My. 20	740	1839	Jy. 9
683	1284	May. 20	712	1312	My. 9	741	1840	Jn. 27
684	1285	May. 9	713	1313	Ap. 28	742	1841	Jn. 17
685	1286	F. 27	714	1314	Ap. 17	743	1842	Jn. 6
686	1287	F. 16	715	1315	Ap. 7	744	1843	My. 26
687	1288	F. 6	716	1316	May. 26	745	1844	My. 15
688	1289	Jz. 25	717	1317	May. 16	746	1845	My. 4
689	1290	Jz. 14	718	1318	May. 5	747	1846	Ap. 24
690	1291	Jz. 4	719	1319	F. 22	748	1847	Ap. 13
691	1291	D. 24	720	1320	F. 12	749	1848	Ap. 1
692	1292	D. 12	721	1321	Jz. 31	750	1849	May. 22
693	1293	D. 2	722	1822	Jz. 20	751	1850	May. 11
694	1294	N. 21	723	1823	Jz. 11	752	1851	F. 28
695	1295	N. 10	724	1323	D. 30	753	1852	F. 18

A.N.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day	A.N.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day	A.N.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day
754	1853	F. 6	783	1381	Mr. 28	812	1409	My. 16
755	1854	Ja. 26	784	1382	Mr. 17	813	1410	My. 6
756	1855	Ja. 16	785	1383	Mr. 6	814	1411	Ap. 25
757	1856	Ja. 5	786	1384	F. 24	815	1412	Ap. 13
758	1856	D. 26	787	1385	F. 12	816	1413	Ap. 3
759	1857	D. 14	788	1386	F. 2	817	1414	Mr. 23
760	1858	D. 3	789	1387	Ja. 22	818	1415	Mr. 13
761	1859	N. 23	790	1388	Ja. 11	819	1416	Mr. 1
762	1860	N. 11	791	1388	D. 31	820	1417	F. 18
763	1861	O. 31	792	1389	D. 20	821	1418	F. 8
764	1862	O. 21	793	1390	D. 9	822	1419	Ja. 28
765	1863	O. 10	794	1391	N. 29	823	1420	Ja. 17
766	1864	S. 28	795	1392	N. 17	824	1421	Ja. 6
767	1865	S. 18	796	1393	N. 6	825	1421	O. 26
768	1866	S. 7	797	1394	O. 27	826	1422	D. 15
769	1867	Ag. 28	798	1395	O. 16	827	1423	D. 5
770	1868	Ag. 16	799	1396	O. 5	828	1424	N. 23
771	1869	Ag. 5	800	1397	S. 24	829	1425	N. 13
772	1870	Ja. 26	801	1398	S. 13	830	1426	N. 2
773	1871	Ja. 15	802	1399	S. 3	831	1427	O. 22
774	1872	Ja. 3	803	1400	Ag. 22	832	1428	O. 11
775	1873	Ja. 23	804	1401	Ag. 11	833	1429	S. 30
776	1874	Ja. 12	805	1402	Ag. 1	834	1430	S. 19
777	1875	Ja. 2	806	1403	Ja. 21	835	1431	S. 9
778	1876	My. 21	807	1404	Ja. 10	836	1432	Ag. 28
779	1877	My. 10	808	1405	Ja. 29	837	1433	Ag. 18
780	1878	Ap. 30	809	1406	Ja. 18	838	1434	Ag. 7
781	1879	Ap. 19	810	1407	Ja. 8	839	1435	Ja. 28
782	1880	Ap. 7	811	1408	My. 27	840	1436	Ja. 16

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day
841	1487	Jy. 5	870	1466	Ag. 24	899	1493	O. 12
842	1488	Jn. 24	871	1466	Ag. 15	900	1494	O. 2
843	1489	Jn. 14	872	1467	Ag. 2	901	1495	S. 21
844	1440	Jn. 2	873	1468	Jy. 22	902	1496	S. 9
845	1441	My. 22	874	1469	Jy. 11	903	1497	Ag. 30
846	1442	My. 12	875	1470	Jn. 30	904	1498	Ag. 19
847	1443	My. 1	876	1471	Jn. 20	905	1499	Ag. 8
848	1444	Ap. 20	877	1472	Jn. 8	906	1500	Jy. 28
849	1445	Ap. 9	878	1473	My. 29	907	1501	Jy. 17
850	1446	Mr. 29	879	1474	My. 18	908	1502	Jy. 7
851	1447	Mr. 19	880	1475	My. 7	909	1503	Jn. 26
852	1448	Mr. 7	881	1476	Ap. 26	910	1504	Jn. 14
853	1449	F. 24	882	1477	Ap. 15	911	1505	Jn. 4
854	1450	F. 14	883	1478	Ap. 4	912	1506	My. 24
855	1451	F. 3	884	1479	Mr. 25	913	1507	My. 13
856	1452	Ja. 23	885	1480	Mr. 13	914	1508	My. 2
857	1453	Ja. 12	886	1481	Mr. 2	915	1509	Ap. 21
858	1454	Ja. 1	887	1482	F. 20	916	1510	Ap. 10
859	1454	D. 22	888	1483	F. 9	917	1511	Mr. 31
860	1455	D. 11	889	1484	Ja. 30	918	1512	Mr. 19
861	1456	N. 39	890	1485	Ja. 18	919	1513	Mr. 9
862	1457	N. 19	891	1486	Ja. 7	920	1514	F. 26
863	1458	N. 8	892	1486	D. 28	921	1515	F. 15
864	1459	O. 28	893	1487	D. 17	922	1516	F. 5
865	1460	O. 17	894	1488	D. 5	923	1517	Ja. 24
866	1461	O. 6	895	1489	N. 25	924	1518	Ja. 13
867	1462	S. 26	896	1490	N. 14	925	1519	Ja. 3
868	1463	S. 15	897	1491	N. 4	926	1519	D. 20
869	1464	S. 3	898	1492	O. 23	927	1520	D. 12

A.N.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day	A.N.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day	A.N.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day
928	1521	D. 1	957	1550	Ja 20	986	1578	Mr. 10
929	1522	N. 20	958	1551	Ja 9	987	1579	Ap. 28
930	1523	N. 10	959	1552	D. 29	988	1580	Ap. 17
931	1524	O. 29	960	1553	D. 18	989	1581	Ap. 5
932	1525	O. 18	961	1554	D. 7	990	1582	Ja 26
933	1526	O. 8	962	1555	N. 26	991	1583	Ja 25*
934	1527	S. 27	963	1556	N. 16	992	1584	Ja 14
935	1528	S. 15	964	1557	N. 4	993	1585	Ja 3
936	1529	S. 5	965	1558	O. 24	994	1586	D. 23
937	1530	Ag. 25	966	1559	O. 14	995	1587	D. 12
938	1531	Ag. 15	967	1560	O. 3	996	1588	D. 2
939	1532	Ag. 3	968	1561	S. 22	997	1589	N. 20
940	1533	Ja. 28	969	1562	S. 11	998	1590	N. 10
941	1534	Ja. 13	970	1563	Ag. 31	999	1591	O. 30
942	1535	Ja. 2	971	1564	Ag. 21	1000	1592	O. 19
943	1536	Ja. 20	972	1565	Ag. 9	1001	1593	O. 8
944	1537	Ja. 10	973	1566	Ja. 29	1002	1594	S. 27
945	1538	My. 30	974	1567	Ja. 19	1003	1595	S. 16
946	1539	My. 19	975	1568	Ja. 8	1004	1596	S. 6
947	1540	My. 8	976	1569	Ja. 26	1005	1597	Ag. 5
948	1541	Ap. 27	977	1570	Ja. 16	1006	1598	Ag. 14
949	1542	Ap. 17	978	1571	Ja. 5	1007	1599	Ag. 4
950	1543	Ap. 6	979	1572	My. 26	1008	1600	Ja. 24
951	1544	Mr. 25	980	1573	My. 14	1009	1601	Ja. 13
952	1545	Mr. 15	981	1574	My. 3	1010	1602	Ja. 2
953	1546	Mr. 4	982	1575	Ap. 23	1011	1603	Ja. 21
954	1547	F. 21	983	1576	Ap. 12	1012	1604	Ja. 11
955	1548	F. 11	984	1577	Mr. 31	1013	1605	My. 30
956	1549	Ja. 30	985	1578	Mr. 21	1014	1606	My. 19

\* Change to Gregorian style

AH	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day	AH	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day	AH	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day
1015	1606	My. 19	1044	1634	Jn. 27	1073	1662	Ag. 16
1016	1607	My. 9	1045	1635	Jn. 17	1074	1663	Ag. 5
1017	1608	Ap. 28	1046	1636	Jn. 5	1075	1664	Jy. 25
1018	1609	Ap. 6	1047	1637	My. 26	1076	1665	Jy. 14
1019	1610	Mr. 26	1048	1638	My. 15	1077	1666	Jy. 4
1020	1611	Mr. 16	1049	1639	My. 4	1078	1667	Jn. 23
1021	1612	Mr. 4	1050	1640	Ap. 23	1079	1668	Jn. 11
1022	1613	F. 21	1051	1641	Ap. 12	1080	1669	Jn. 1
1023	1614	F. 11	1052	1642	Ap. 1	1081	1670	My. 21
1024	1615	Ja. 31	1053	1643	Mr. 22	1082	1671	My. 10
1025	1616	Ja. 20	1054	1644	Mr. 10	1083	1672	Ap. 29
1026	1617	Ja. 9	1055	1645	F. 27	1084	1673	Ap. 18
1027	1617	D. 39	1056	1646	F. 17	1085	1674	Ap. 7
1028	1618	D. 19	1057	1647	F. 6	1086	1675	Mr. 28
1029	1619	D. 8	1058	1648	Ja. 27	1087	1676	Mr. 16
1030	1620	N. 26	1059	1649	Ja. 15	1088	1677	Mr. 6
1031	1621	N. 16	1060	1650	Ja. 4	1089	1678	F. 23
1032	1622	N. 5	1061	1650	D. 25	1090	1679	F. 12
1033	1623	O. 25	1062	1651	D. 14	1091	1680	F. 2
1034	1624	O. 14	1063	1652	D. 2	1092	1681	Ja. 21
1035	1625	O. 3	1064	1653	N. 22	1093	1682	Ja. 10
1036	1626	S. 22	1065	1654	N. 11	1094	1683	D. 31
1037	1627	S. 12	1066	1655	O. 31	1095	1684	D. 20
1038	1628	Ag. 31	1067	1656	O. 20	1096	1685	D. 8
1039	1629	Ag. 21	1068	1657	O. 9	1097	1686	N. 28
1040	1630	Jy. 10	1069	1658	S. 29	1098	1687	N. 17
1041	1631	Jy. 30	1070	1659	S. 18	1099	1688	N. 7
1042	1632	Jy. 19	1071	1660	S. 6	1100	1689	O. 26
1043	1633	Jy. 8	1072	1661	Ag. 27	1101	1690	O. 15

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day
1102	1690	0. 5	1131	1718	N. 24	1160	1747	Ja. 10
1103	1691	S. 24	1132	1719	N. 14	1161	1748	Ja. 2
1104	1692	S. 12	1133	1720	N. 2	1162	1748	D. 22
1105	1693	S. 2	1134	1721	O. 22	1163	1749	D. 11
1106	1694	Ag. 22	1135	1722	O. 12	1164	1750	N. 30
1107	1695	Ag. 12	1136	1723	O. 1	1165	1751	N. 20
1108	1696	Jy. 31	1137	1724	S. 29	1166	1752	N. 8
1109	1697	Jy. 20	1138	1725	S. 9	1167	1753	O. 29
1110	1698	Jy. 10	1139	1726	Ag. 29	1168	1754	O. 18
1111	1699	Jn. 29	1140	1727	Ag. 19	1169	1755	O. 7
1112	1700	Jn. 18	1141	1728	Ag. 7	1170	1756	S. 26
1113	1701	Jn. 8	1142	1729	Jy. 27	1171	1757	S. 15
1114	1702	My. 28	1143	1730	Jy. 17	1172	1758	S. 4
1115	1703	My. 17	1144	1731	Jy. 6	1173	1759	Ag. 25
1116	1704	My. 6	1145	1732	Jn. 24	1174	1760	Ag. 13
1117	1705	Ap. 25	1146	1733	Jn. 14	1175	1761	Ag. 2
1118	1706	Ap. 15	1147	1734	Jn. 3	1176	1762	Jy. 28
1119	1707	Ap. 4	1148	1735	My. 24	1177	1763	Jy. 12
1120	1708	Mr. 23	1149	1736	My. 12	1178	1764	Jy. 1
1121	1709	Mr. 13	1150	1737	My. 1	1179	1765	Jn. 20
1122	1710	Mr. 2	1151	1738	Ap. 21	1180	1766	Jn. 9
1123	1711	F. 19	1152	1739	Ap. 10	1181	1767	My. 30
1124	1712	F. 9	1153	1740	Mr. 29	1182	1768	My. 18
1125	1713	Ja. 28	1154	1741	Mr. 19	1183	1769	My. 7
1126	1714	Ja. 17	1155	1742	Mr. 8	1184	1770	Ap. 27
1127	1715	Ja. 7	1156	1743	F. 25	1185	1771	Ap. 16
1128	1715	D. 27	1157	1744	F. 15	1186	1772	Ap. 4
1129	1716	D. 16	1158	1745	F. 3	1187	1773	Mr. 25
1130	1717	D. 5	1159	1746	Ja. 24	1188	1774	Mr. 14



A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day
1189	1775	Mr. 4	1218	1803	Ap. 28	1247	1831	Jn. 12
1190	1776	F. 21	1219	1804	Ap. 12	1248	1832	My. 31
1191	1777	F. 9	1220	1805	Ap. 1	1249	1833	My. 21
1192	1778	Ja. 30	1221	1806	Mr. 31	1250	1834	My. 10
1193	1779	Ja. 19	1222	1807	Mr. 11	1251	1835	Ap. 29
1194	1780	Ja. 8	1223	1808	F. 28	1252	1836	Ap. 18
1195	1780	D. 38	1224	1809	F. 16	1253	1837	Ap. 7
1196	1781	D. 17	1225	1810	F. 6	1254	1838	Mr. 27
1197	1782	D. 7	1226	1811	Ja. 26	1255	1839	Mr. 17
1198	1783	N. 26	1227	1812	Ja. 16	1256	1840	Mr. 5
1199	1784	N. 14	1228	1813	Ja. 4	1257	1841	F. 20
1200	1785	N. 4	1229	1813	D. 24	1258	1842	F. 12
1201	1786	O. 24	1230	1814	D. 14	1259	1843	F. 1
1202	1787	O. 13	1231	1815	D. 8	1260	1844	Ja. 22
1203	1788	O. 2	1232	1816	N. 21	1261	1845	Ja. 10
1204	1789	S. 21	1233	1817	N. 11	1262	1845	D. 30
1205	1790	S. 10	1234	1818	O. 31	1263	1846	D. 20
1206	1791	Ag. 31	1235	1819	O. 20	1264	1847	D. 9
1207	1792	Ag. 19	1236	1820	O. 9	1265	1848	N. 37
1208	1793	Ag. 9	1237	1821	S. 28	1266	1849	N. 17
1209	1794	Jy. 29	1238	1822	S. 18	1267	1850	N. 6
1210	1795	Jy. 18	1239	1823	S. 7	1268	1851	O. 27
1211	1796	Jy. 7	1240	1824	Ag. 26	1269	1852	O. 15
1212	1797	Jn. 26	1241	1825	Ag. 16	1270	1853	O. 4
1213	1798	Jn. 15	1242	1826	Ag. 5	1271	1854	S. 24
1214	1799	Jn. 5	1243	1827	Jy. 25	1272	1855	S. 18
1215	1800	My. 25	1244	1828	Jy. 14	1273	1856	S. 1
1216	1801	My. 14	1245	1829	Jy. 3	1274	1857	Ag. 22
1217	1802	My. 4	1246	1830	Jn. 23	1275	1858	Ag. 11

AH	AD	Beginning MONTH and day	AH	AD	Beginning MONTH and day	AH	AD	Beginning MONTH and day
1276	1859	Jy. 31	1885	1887	S. 19	1834	1915	N. 9
1277	1860	Jy. 20	1886	1888	S. 7	1835	1916	O. 28
1278	1861	Jy. 9	1887	1889	Ag. 28	1836	1917	O. 17
1279	1862	Jn. 29	1888	1890	Ag. 17	1837	1918	O. 7
1280	1863	Jn. 18	1889	1891	Ag. 7	1838	1919	S. 26
1281	1864	Jn. 6	1890	1892	Jy. 26	1839	1920	S. 15
1282	1865	My. 27	1891	1893	Jy. 15	1840	1921	S. 4
1283	1866	My. 16	1892	1894	Jy. 5	1841	1922	Ag. 24
1284	1867	My. 5	1893	1895	Jn. 24	1842	1923	Ag. 14
1285	1868	Ap. 24	1894	1896	Jn. 12	1843	1924	Ag. 2
1286	1869	Ap. 13	1895	1897	Jn. 2	1844	1925	Jy. 22
1287	1870	Ap. 3	1896	1898	My. 22	1845	1926	Jy. 12
1288	1871	Mr. 28	1897	1899	My. 12	1846	1927	Jy. 1
1289	1872	Mr. 11	1898	1900	My. 1	1847	1928	Jn. 20
1290	1873	Mr. 1	1899	1901	Ap. 20	1848	1929	Jn. 9
1291	1874	F. 18	1900	1902	Ap. 10	1849	1930	My. 29
1292	1875	F. 7	1901	1903	Mr. 30	1850	1931	My. 19
1293	1876	Ja. 28	1902	1904	Mr. 18	1851	1932	My. 7
1294	1877	Ja. 16	1903	1905	Mr. 8	1852	1933	Ap. 26
1295	1878	Ja. 5	1904	1906	F. 25	1853	1934	Ap. 16
1296	1878	D. 26	1905	1907	F. 14	1854	1935	Ap. 5
1297	1879	D. 15	1906	1908	F. 4	1855	1936	Mr. 24
1298	1880	D. 4	1907	1909	Ja. 23	1856	1937	Mr. 14
1299	1881	N. 28	1908	1910	Ja. 13	1857	1938	Mr. 3
1300	1882	N. 12	1909	1911	Ja. 2	1858	1939	Mr. 21
1301	1883	N. 2	1910	1911	D. 22	1859	1940	Mr. 10
1302	1884	O. 21	1911	1912	D. 11	1860	1941	F. 29
1303	1885	O. 10	1912	1913	N. 30	1861	1942	F. 19
1304	1886	S. 30	1913	1914	N. 19	1862	1943	F. 8

## NOTES ON THE COINS

The earliest coins shown and described in this work are those of Muhammad bin Sam, the first of the Pathan Kings of Delhi (see part two). They were called Delhiwala, and are a continuation of the type used in the Muhammadan conqueror's own province of Ghazna, are composed of billon, (i.e. copper with a small proportion of silver) and have an average weight of 56 grains. There are also some of pure copper which seem to have been issued in conjunction with the billon. Their weights vary from 10 to 70 grains, and it is possible they formed fractional parts of the Delhiwala. The issue of these pieces, together with a heavier billon coin of about 70 to 80 grains, and another of about 140 grains, continued down to the time of Muhammad bin Tughlak. This monarch in 730 A.H. issued a series of brass tokens and endeavoured to force the population to accept and use them at a much greater value than the metal contained in them. They consisted of one Kani (chital), two Kani, eight Kani, 16 Kani or 1 tanka, 32 Kani ( $\frac{1}{2}$  tanka), 50 Kani (the adli) and the tanka of 64 Kani. This currency was a failure however on account of the ease with which they could be counterfeited, and therefore Muhammad bin Tughlak caused them to be withdrawn after a trial of two years, and returned again to the old system. This seems to have been continued uninterruptedly throughout the reigns of the remainder of the Pathan Kings, supplemented however by a much heavier copper coin of 160 grains which was apparently introduced by Alauddin in 791. The currency of Sher Shah (946-952 A.H.) was on an entirely new standard, for he founded the system which, with little alteration, prevails throughout India at the present time. His coinage was an immense ad-

vance upon that of his predecessors and consisted of large coins in bold type, which were struck in nearly all the prominent cities of his empire where mints were set up for the purpose. The billon currency was abolished and a new type of coin adopted entirely of copper called the Dam, with its half, quarter, eighth and sixteenth, the dam itself weighing about 320 grains.

A new silver coin with a weight of about 175 grains and worth forty dams was also brought into existence by Sher Shah. This coin was called the rupee and sprang at once into popularity. On the accession of Akbar, the system of local mints greatly developed, and the large number of 75 different places have been recorded as mints of that emperor (The mint towns of the Mughal Emperors by R. B. Whithead in Jour. As. Soc. Bengal 1912.) and this number was still further augmented during the growth of the Mughal empire. On the decay of the empire most of these mints were continued by the new possessors many of these rulers not only using the mints but also adopting the same types and legends. While these changes were taking place, the use of the rupee was fully recognized by the new powers and on the growth of British rule its superiority was made paramount. In 1899 by an Order in Council the rupee was authorized to be valued at one shilling and fourpence sterling and 15 of them to be accepted for one pound sterling. The rupee (silver) equals in value 16 annas nickel, or 64 paise or 192 pie copper.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>Ed. Collection of Colonel Biddulph. I.A.</i>	
Bl.	J. Stephens Blackett Inverard. N.B.
B.M.	British Museum
C.M.	Calcutta Museum, catalogued by H.N.W.
DEH.	D.F. Howorth, author of colonial coins and tokens
H.	
L.M.	Lahore Museum, catalogued by N.
L.G.	Lord Grandley.
M	P. C. McMahon Ceylon
SA	Colonel Shepherd I.A.
RS.	Robert Sulcliffe. Burnley. Lancs.
W	R.B. Whitehead I.C.S. author of Lahore Mus <sup>cat</sup>
V	The author
N.H.V.	
D	The writings of Longworth Dames in Num. Chron
ROD.	S. J. Rodgers in various journals
GPT.	S. & P. Taylor in Jour. As. Soc Bengal
VOST	Lieutenant Colonel Vost. I.M.S.
H.N.W.	H Nelson Wright. I.C.S. author of the catalogues II & III of the coins in the Indian Mus Calcu <sup>cat</sup>
D.M.	Doubtful mint attributed doubtfully.

NOTES for READERS

The catalogue number is always above the coin.

The figures below the coin give the weight in grains.

It will be noticed that the transliteration of the Arabic legends on the coins are given exactly as they read in that language, but in the pronunciation "Arabic nouns have frequently the definite article *al*, 'the' of the language prefixed to them. If the noun happens to begin with any of the 13 letters *te, se, dal, zal, re, ze, sin, shin, sad, jad, toe, zoe, or nun*, the *l* of the article assumes the sound of the initial letter of the noun; *al din* becomes *ud din*, *al nur* *unnur* &c &c.

*SECTION I.*

BENGAL

AND BURMA.

*WITH THE INDEPENDENT STATES OF*

*KUCH BIHAR*

*NIPAL*

*and SIKKIM.*

### HISTORY of BENGAL.

The history of so large a province as Bengal forms an integral part of the general history of India. The northern part, Bihar, ranked as a powerful Kingdom in ancient times, and its chief town, Patnā, is identified as the 'Palibothra' of the Greeks. The Delta or southern part of Bengal lay beyond the ancient Sanskrit polity and was governed by a number of local Kings belonging to a pure Aryan stock.

Until the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> century, Hindu princes ruled over the lower valleys of the Ganges, in petty principalities. In 1199, Muhammad Bakhtiyar Khilji was appointed to lead the first Musalman invasion into Bengal. The Muhammadan conquest of Bihar dates from 1200 and the new power speedily spread southwards into the Delta. From about this date until 1336, Bengal was ruled by governors appointed by the Muhammadan Emperors in the north. From 1336 to 1539, its Musalman governors asserted a precarious independence, and arrogated the position of sovereigns on their own account. From 1539 to 1576 Bengal passed under the rule of the Suri dynasty of Sher Shah and his successors. On the overthrow of this house by the powerful arms of Akbar, Bengal was incorporated into the Mughal empire, and administered by governors appointed by the Delhi Emperor, until the treaties of 1765, which placed Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa under the administration of the East India Company. Down to 1854 Bengal was under the Governorship of the Governor General of India, but since that time its administration has been controlled by a Lieutenant-Governor.

### THE CURRENCY OF BENGAL.

Although Bengal is such a large province its issue of copper coins has been singularly limited. Whilst other parts of India have made use of an extensive currency in this metal, there have been but very few copper coins struck at the various Bengali mints. Of those figured in this work by far the larger number have been issued by the East India Company. Muhammad bin Tughlak issued copper from three mints, Sher Shah from one, and the Mughals from nine. Several writers have commented on this dearth of copper coins in Bengal, and a suggested explanation is the large use of the kauri (or cowrie) as currency. This small mollusc of which the following is a representation,



actual size.

belongs to the Cypræidæ family and is found principally on the shores of the Maldivé Islands. Mr J. Allan of the British Museum recently made mention of this use of the kauri in a paper published in the Numismatic Chronicle 1912, and gave many facts concerning it. Whether the paucity of copper coins in Bengal was due to the popularity of the kauri or not, the fact remains that immense quantities of these shells have been imported into Bengal from remote times for use as currency. According to "Kelly's Cambist," the value of the Kauri as a circulating medium during the early part of the last century (1821) was 2560 to a rupee.



### THE ANDAMAN ISLANDS.

These islands form a small group in the Bay of Bengal. An attempt by the British to colonize them in 1798 was abandoned on account of the climate. On the suppression of the Indian mutiny in 1858 they were occupied as a penal settlement.

### HISTORY OF BURMA.

The Burmese claim descent from the Satya kings of Kapilavasta, from whom sprang Buddha Gautama, who is said to have been born in the 6<sup>th</sup> cent. B.C. The first tangible fact in their history however is the establishment of their capital at Ava, in 1364, continuing to be their seat of government for 369 years. In the middle of the 16<sup>th</sup> cent. the Portuguese first became acquainted with Burma, which at this time was at the zenith of its power, having conquered the Peguans and all but subjugated Siam. In 1752 the Peguans abolished Burmese supremacy, captured Ava, and carried the king off captive to Pegu. Meantime a patriot of obscure birth afterwards known as Alompra-Shya had arisen; he, in 1753 recaptured Ava, and subsequently drove the Peguans out of Burma, reconquered Pegu and carried his victorious followers across Siam to the walls of Bangkok.

Alompra (his European name) died in 1760, and was succeeded by his son, who in his turn was succeeded by his brother Hsin-phye sin, during whose reign an immense Chinese army, sent to annex the country, was defeated. This king was succeeded by his son in 1776, who reigned five years, and was succeeded by Moungh-Moungh, grandson of Alompra, a mere puppet in the hands of his uncle, who supplanted him, and ascended the throne in 1781, under the name of Mondara-gye. This prince in whom the active spirit of Alompra seemed to

survive, annexed Arakan to the Burmese empire. He died after a reign of thirty-eight years, during which he removed the capital to Amarapura, and was succeeded by his grandson, Phya-gyee-dau, in 1819. It was during the reign of Mentara-gyee that war first broke out between the British and Burmese, which resulted in the cession of Arakan and Tenasserim to the East India Company. Phya-gyee-dau removed the capital back to historic Ava in 1822. He was dethroned in 1837, and was succeeded by his brother Tharawadi who was put under restraint in 1845, his eldest son, the Prince of Pagan being appointed regent. During his tyrannic regency, the second war between Britain and Burma took place, after which the British acquired the rich provinces of Pegu and Martaban. The tyrant was deposed and another son of Tharawadi, the Prince Mindon-Min, was raised to throne in 1853, and reigned until his death in 1878. Early in his reign he removed his court to Mandalay. Sir A. P. Phayre made three attempts in 1855, 1862, 1866 to conclude a commercial treaty, but it was not until the following year, 1867, that Colonel Fyche, on the part of the British Government, was able to conclude a treaty with the Burmese king, whereby trade in Burma was thrown open to British subjects, and a commercial court established at Mandalay. This treaty remained a dead letter during the life of Mindon-Min, and matters did not improve with the accession of Thibau in 1878. At the close of 1885 owing to Thibau's interference with British traders, influenced it is believed by French intrigues, Britain declared war. Thibau was taken prisoner, and Burma was formally proclaimed British territory, 1<sup>st</sup> January 1886.

Revised "Oracle Ency".



## *THE COINS OF*

---

*CALCUTTA*

*CHAMPARAN*

*CUTTACK*

*GAUR*

*GOBINDPUR*

*HUSAINABAD*

*MONDHYR*

*MURSHIDABAD*

*PATNA*

*RAJMAHAL*

*SATGAON (Near HUGLI)*

*SHERGARH*

*SHERPUR*

*TIRHŪT*

*EAST INDIA CO for BENQAL generally.*

*BIHAR PROVINCE*

*ANDAMAN IS.*

*BURMA.*

## *INDEPENDENT STATES OF*

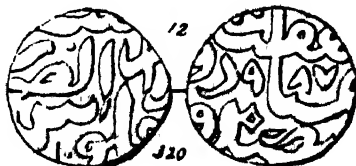
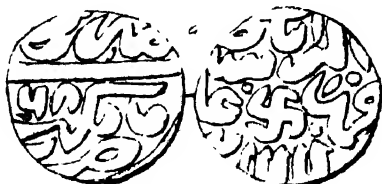
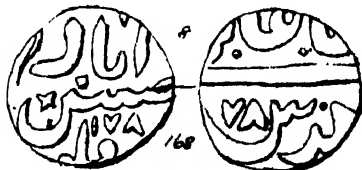
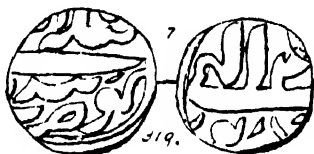
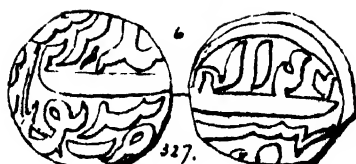
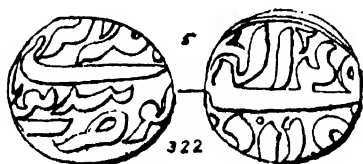
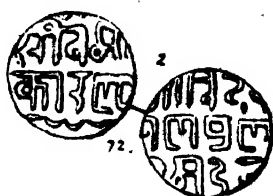
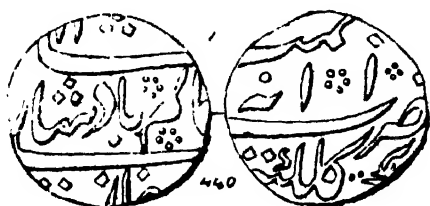
*KUCH BIHAR*

*MANIPUR*

*NIPAL*

*SIKKIM*

	<u>CALCUTTA</u> = <u>KALKATAH</u> . ( <i>Shah 'Alam II 1178-1221</i> )	
1	جارت کالکاتہ ۱۱۷۸ میں R. ۱۱. <i>Shah Alam badshah ghazi 11. L.G.</i> <u>CHAMPARAN</u> ( <i>Madana Pohna deva 1450-60, 1461</i> )	
2	श्री चम्पा करान R. गोबिन्द चाराना प्राना रामदना <i>Shri Champa Karan Gotind char-ana prana ramadana</i> "Joy, in affection for the feet of Govinda in Champaran" BL.	
	<u>CUTTACK</u> = <u>KATAK</u> . ( <i>Durungzeb 'Alamgir 1069-1119</i> )	
3	جارت کٹاک سال ۱۲ R. <i>Alamgir badshah falus.</i> <u>GAUR</u> = <u>LAKHNAUTI</u> . ( <i>Muhammad bin Tughlak 725-752</i> )	
4	من اطاع السلطان فقد اطاع الرحمن <i>Min atil al sultan fi'd ita' al rahman Margiv-</i> <i>Salim Lakhnauti sal bar haft. sad see ek. . 700 801-751</i> مهرنند تنکہ رائج در روزگار بندہ امیدوار محمد تغلق <i>Muhammad bin Tughlak.</i>	
	<u>GOBINDPUR</u> . ( <i>Akbar 963-1014</i> )	
5	جارت تنکہ اکبر شہزادہ کو بند پور <i>Tanka Akbar Shahi Zart-Gobindpur. R. ۴۵</i> <i>Amardad ilahi 45</i>	O.
6	as last. R. ۴۶ <i>Ardukhushit ilahi 46</i>	R.
7	do R. ۴۷ <i>Shahrwar ilahi 47</i>	O
	<u>HUSAINABAD</u> ( <i>Shah 'Alam II 1178-1221</i> )	
8	۱۱۷۸ فلوس حسین آباد <i>Falus Husainabad 1178</i> R. ۷۸ <i>Shah Alam i falus 78</i>	R.
	<u>MONQHUR</u> = <u>MUNGIR</u> . ( <i>Akbar 963-1014</i> )	
9	جارت مانگھیر ۹۶۸ امیر الحامی <i>Zart Manghur 968 Amir al ham</i> R. <i>Swartika in centre, x</i> <i>Muhammad Akbar badshah ghazi jalal al din</i>	Vost
	<u>MURSHIDABAD</u> ( <i>Shah 'Alam II 1178-1221</i> )	
10	۱۲۰۲ شہزاد عالم ناد شہزاد سکہ <i>Shah Alam badshah sekha 1202</i> R. ۱۹ <i>Zart Murshidabad sanal 19</i>	N
11	۱۱۹۴ شہزاد عالم ناد شہزاد سکہ <i>Shah Alam badshah 1194. R. Zart Murshidabad sanal jalus 22.</i>	H
	<u>PATNA</u> = <u>AZIMABAD</u> . see next page.	



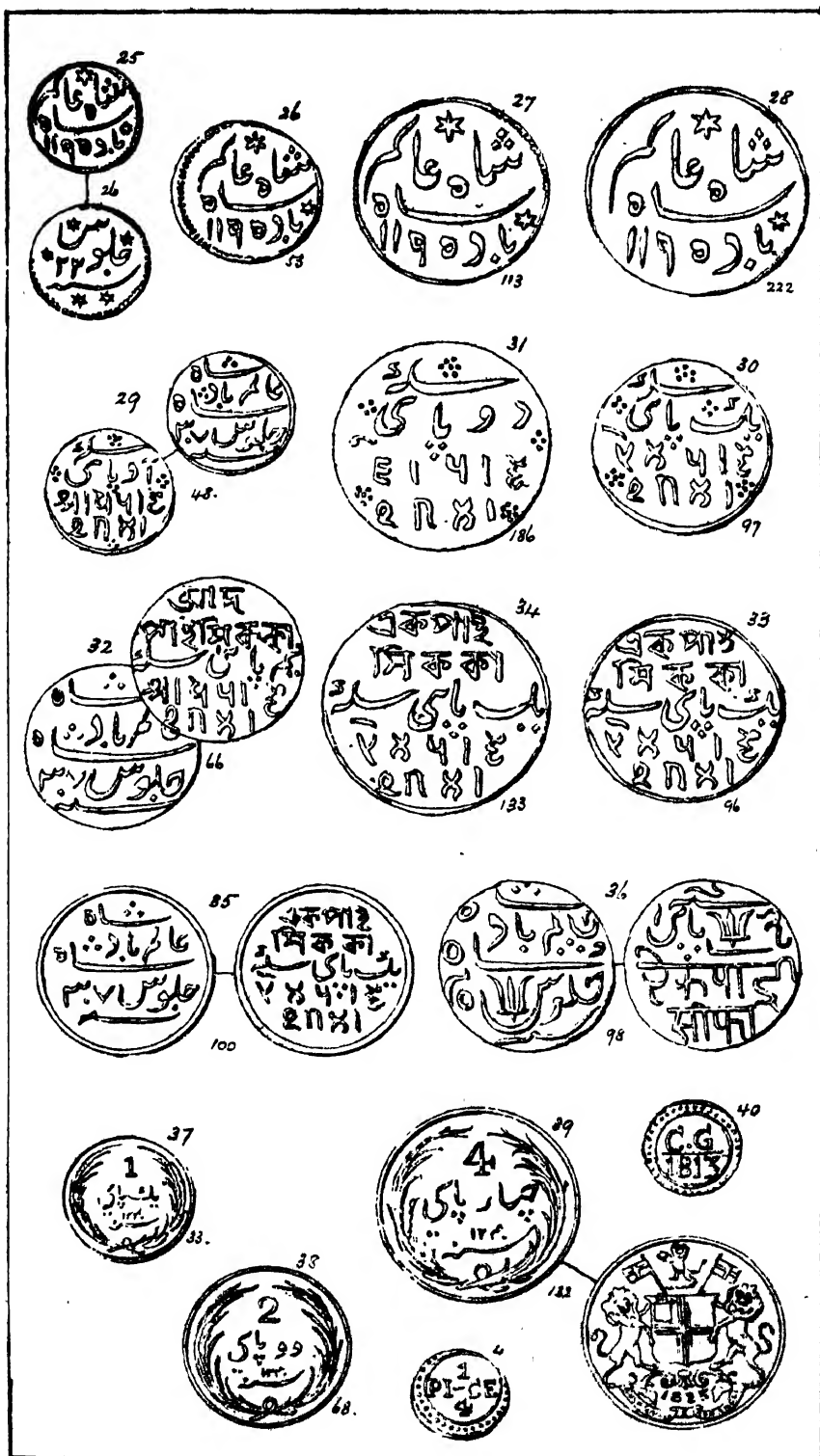
	<u>PATNA - AZIMABAD</u>	
12	<u>AKBAR. 963 - 1014</u> فلوس دار الضرب پتنہ - <i>Falus dar al-zarb Patna</i> R. <i>Nuhur-tawaiashkad wa haft-987</i> O.	
	<u>SHAH JAHAN 1037 - '069</u>	
13	شاه جہانی فلوس - <i>Shah Jahani falus.</i> R. <i>zart Patna sanat 16</i> R.	
	<u>AURUNQZEB 'ALAMGIR. 1069 - 1119.</u>	
14	مرور عظیم آباد سنہ 1118 - <i>zart 'Azimabad sanat. 1118</i> R. <i>Mubarak jalus sanat ...</i> R.	
15	Another with uncertain date. BL	
	<u>EAST INDIA CO</u>	
16	PATNA POST ONE ANNA 1774. R. <i>Azimabad dak anī 1774</i> H	
17	TWO ANNAS same type & date. R. Same, but دو آنے - <i>do'anni</i> H	
	<u>RAJMAHAL - AKBARNAGAR (Alamgir</u>	
18	ضرب اکبر نگر - <i>zart Akbarnagar</i> R. <i>alamgir shah badshah</i> B.M.	
	<u>SATGAON. (ACHUGHLI) (Muhammad bin Tughlak)</u>	
19	The inscriptions on this are the same as No. 4 except margin. - در عرصہ مستگانی سال ہر ہفت صد سی یک <i>Dur 'arra satgarū sāl bar haftad see ek. 700 301. 731</i> R	
	<u>SHERGARH (Shah Shah 946-952.)</u>	
20	952 - <i>zart kila Shergarh</i> R. <i>Al sultan al adl</i> <i>Shah Shah Khallad Allah Khalifat</i> H	
21 & 22	Varieties of the same <u>SHERPUR. (Akbar 963-1014)</u>	B.M.
23	ضرب فلوس شیرپور - <i>zart falus Sherpur</i> R. <i>Nuhur-tawaiashkad wa haftad wa ... 987</i> O.	
	<u>TIRHUT - TUHLAMPUR (Muhammad bin Tughlak)</u>	
24	شہر تھل پور عرف تہمت سال ہر ہفت صد سی یک <i>Tughlakpur waf Tirkhut sal bar haftad see ek. 731, Remainder on No 4</i> R	





## Bengal

<u>EAST INDIA COMPLY for Bengal generally.</u>			
25	1/2 Pāi	Two stars. ۱۱۹۵ شاه عالم بادشاہ Shah Alam badshah 1195 R. Five stars. ۲۲ جلوس خیم - Samat jalus 22 (Struck) in the 22 <sup>nd</sup> year of his reign.	M.H.V.
26	1/2 Pāi	as last but larger	"
27	1 Pāi	larger again than last.	B.M.
28	2 Pāis	do do do do	M.H.V.
29	1/2 Pāi	۳۷ شاه عالم بادشاہ جلوس خیم 'Alam Shah badshah samat jalus 37 R. آد پائی سکھا - Ad pai sikka The same in (debased) Nagri नाघे पाई सोका	"
30	1 do	Ob. as last. R. یک پائی سکھا - Yak pai sikka also in debased Nagri एक पाई सोका	"
31	2 Pāis	Ob. as last two. R. دو پائی سکھا - Do pai sikka also in debased Nagri دو पाई सोका	DFH
32	1/2 Pāi	Ob. as last. R. نیم پائی سکھا - Nim pai sikka The same in Nagri as No. 29 but with the same phrase above in Bengali খাদি পারে সিককা	M.H.V.
33	1 do	Ob. as last. R. As No. 30 but like the last has the value in Bengali as well. এক পারে সিককা	"
34	1 do	Same but larger coin	"
35	1 do	Same but smaller. (Struck in Birmingham)	"
36	1 do	As No. 30 but year 45-46 and in addition a trident. Both sides See also Benares	"
37	1 do	Arms of the East India Company & date 1825 R. ۱۱۲۴. خیم پائی - Yak pai samat 1240	"
38	2 do	Arms and date as last. R. ۲۱۲۴. خیم پائی - Do pai samat 1240	"
39	4 do	Arms and date as last. R. ۴۱۲۴. خیم پائی - Chhār pai samat 1240	"
40	1/2 Pāi	1 PICE. R. C.G. 1813. Has been read as "Calcutta Government." but may be private traders token	B.M.



41	1 pāi Value in English and Bengālī, ONE PIE and এক পায়ে - Yak pāi R. Value in Persian & Nāgarī ایک پاۓ - Ek pāi, and ऐक पाई - Ek pāi	WHV
42	½ anna. Value in English and Bengālī, HALF ANNA and অর্ধ আনা - Adha ānā. R. Value in Persian & Nāgarī نیم انہ - Nūm ānā, and आधा annā आना ānā	WHV.
<u>BĪHAR Province.</u>		
43	ONE RUPEE GRAIN TOKEN (Used during the famine R. FAMINE 1871. of 1871 in this province. E. H.)	
<u>ANDAMAN ISLAND.</u>		
44	Head of Her Majesty with VICTORIA QUEEN R. ANDAMAN TOKEN, ONE RUPEE, 1861. (centre hole E.)	"
<u>BURMA. (Late Kingdom of)</u>		
<u>MINDON MIN 1215-1240 B.E. (=1853-1878 AD)</u>		
45	¼ anna. A peacock ၁၄၇၆: တံဆိပ်ငွေတပ် ၁၁၂၂. Udaung tasek-taw 1227. - Peacock, stamp royal 1227 R. ၁၄၇၆: တံဆိပ်ငွေတပ် ၁၁၂၂: တံဆိပ်ငွေတပ် Yedanābōn nibyī daw 1 pe-khong dingā i le bon tā bon. Ratanapanna residence royal 1 anna use coin 4/16 1 part. "Struck at Mandalay for use as one fourth R. pe-anna."	
46	8 pice. ½ anna A hare. Yōn tasek-taw 1230 Hare stamp royal R. Kyōnū dingā i 8 bon tā bon. - Copper coin 8 parts one part. (of ½ anna). (lead, much worn).	B.M.
47	4 pice. ¼ anna A hare as last. "Yōn tasek-taw" 1230. R. Kyōnū dingā i 4 bon tā bon. - Copper coin 4 parts one part. (of ¼ anna). (lead badly worn)	B.M.
<u>THĪSAU. 1240-1248 B.E. (=1878-1886 A.D.) Burm.</u>		
48	8 mu. } A lion, တီးတံဆိပ်ငွေတပ်. To tasek-taw - ½ anna } Lion stamp royal. R. Yedanābōn nibyī daw Centre. R. တီးတံဆိပ်ငွေတပ် ၁၁၄၀. 1 Mū Mōng dingā i (shit) pōn tā bon. - one mū use coin of 8 parts one part. Struck at Mandalay for use as coin of an eighth part of a mū Read by Sir R. G. Temple.	



# THE BENGALI ALPHABET.

Vowels				Consonants							
a	অ	brī	ব্রী	k	ক	ṭ	ট	n	ন	r	র
ā	আ	e	এ	kh	খ	ṭh	ঠ	ṣ	শ	h	হ
i	ই	ai	ঐ	g	গ	d	ড	ph	ফ	s	স
ē	ঐ	o	ও	gh	ঘ	dh	ঢ	t	ত	ṣ	ষ
u	উ	au	ঔ	ch	চ	n	ণ	ṭh	ঠ	sh	ষ
ū	ঊ	an	অং	chh	ছ	t	ত	m	ম		
ri	ঋ	ah	অঃ	j	জ	th	থ	y	য		
rī	ঌ			jh	ঝ	d	দ	r	র		
lri	ৗ			k	ক	dh	ধ	l	ল		

## BENGALI NUMERALS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	০

## THE BURMESE ALPHABET.

a	အ	au	အွ	ka	က	za	ဇ	hta	ထ	ma	မ
ah	အာ	auh	အွာ	kha	ခ	nya	ဏ	da	ဒ	ya	ယ
ee	အိ	ah	အါး	ga	ဂ	ta	တ	da	င	ra	ရ
ēē	အီ			ga	ဃ	hta	ဇ	na	န	la	လ
oo	အူ			nga	င	da	ဉ	pa	ပ	wa	ဝ
ōō	အု			ta	တ	da	ဓ	hpa	ဖ	tha	ထ
ay	အေ			hsa	ဆ	na	န	ba	ဗ	ha	ဟ
auh	အွ	a(n)	(၀)	za	ဇ	ta	တ	ba	ဗ	la	လ

## BURMESE NUMERALS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	100	1000
၁	၂	၃	၄	၅	၆	၇	၈	၉	၁၀	၁၀၀	၁၀၀၀
tēt	hmet	thōn	lāy	ngā	hrouk	hroor	shēt	ko	tāhōn	tāya	tā-hroong

### HISTORY OF KŪCH BĪHAR

All the members of the ruling family bear the name of Nārāyan, the greatest of whom was Nar Nārāyan and who reigned about 1550 A.D. His son Lakshmi was defeated by the Mughals who carried him away prisoner to Delhi. In 1772 the Nasir Des was driven out of his country by his rivals, who were aided by the Bhutias. He applied to the British and with their assistance expelled the Bhutias, and forced them to sue for peace. From that time till 1863 little occurred to attract British attention when the death of the Raja leaving a son and heir only ten months old caused them to undertake the management of affairs. It was resolved to appoint a British Commissioner to take this duty under his direct control during the prince's minority. The young Raja received his early training at Patna, was married in 1878 and attained his majority in 1883 at the same time assuming the administration of the state. He died in England at Bechell 1911. His son Rajendra who succeeded him also in 1913 died at Bechell a few days after the wedding of his brother to a daughter of the Gaekwad of Baroda. Rajendra was succeeded by Jitendra his brother.

#### RULERS of KŪCH BĪHAR

	A. D.		A. D.
Vishu Singh		Devendra-nārāyana	1764
Nara narayana	1584	Shairyendra	1766
Lakshmi	1584	Rajendra	1771
Vira	1622	Barendra	1772
Prana	1627	Shairyendra	(again) 1780
Mada	1666	Narendra	1788
Vasudera	1681	Shivendra	1839
Mahendra	1683	Narendra	1847
Rupa	1695	Virjendra	1868
Upendra	1715	Rajendra	1911

HARĒNDRA 1783 - 1889 A.D

1 } Portions of legend in old Bengali charadros reading

BL.

2 } श्री श्री यठ शरत्त नारायणमा नाक . .

B.H.

*Śrī, Śrīmat Harondra Narayanasya sama . .*

*The twice illustrious, Harondra Narayanasya (date)*

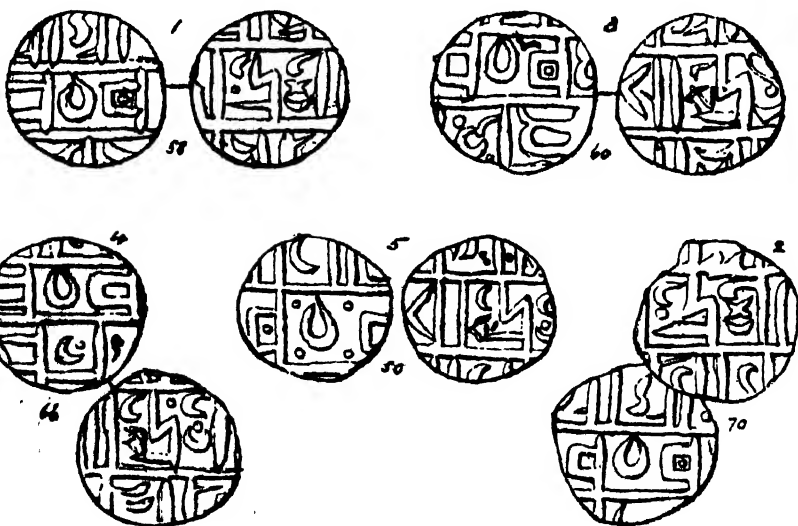
१. श्री श्री शिव चरन कयल यधू कदमा

*Śrī, Śrī Śiva charana kamala madhu-karasya . The honey-worker (bee) of the lotus at the foot of the most glorious Śiva.*

SHIVĒNDRA 1639 - 1845 A.D

3 } Of the same type but have in addition the letter

4 } ष - sh for Shivendra

MANIPUR

These small pieces are attributed to Manipur have the word श्री . ori in Nagari and appear to be of billon. The

"Imp. & Gaz. of India"  
called 'Sol'



says that they are  
value, 16 to the piece

### HISTORY OF MANIPUR.

The kingdom of Manipur first emerges from obscurity as a neighbour and ally of the Shan kingdom of Pong, which had its capital at Moqauing. The history of Manipur contains nothing of special interest until about the year 1714 A.D. In that year a Raga named Pāmheiba became Rājā of Manipur, and adopted Hinduism, taking the name of Gharib Nawaz. This ruler made several successful invasions into Burma, but no permanent conquest. After his death, the Burmese invaded Manipur, and the ruler, Jai Singh, having sought the aid of the British, a treaty of alliance was negotiated in 1762. The force sent to assist Manipur was, however, recalled; and after this, little communication passed between the British Government and the state for some years. On the outbreak of the first Anglo-Burmese war in 1824, the Burmese invaded Cachar and Assam, as well as Manipur; and Gambhir Singh of Manipur asked for British aid, which was granted. The Burmese were expelled and the Koko valley, peopled by Shans was added to the state. In 1826, peace was concluded with Burma and Manipur was declared independent.

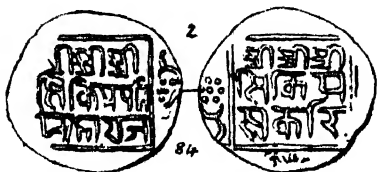
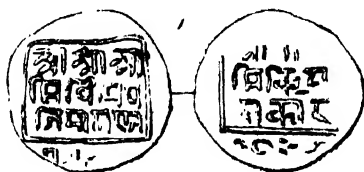
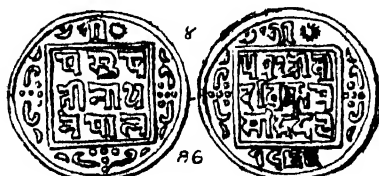
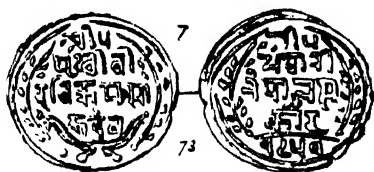
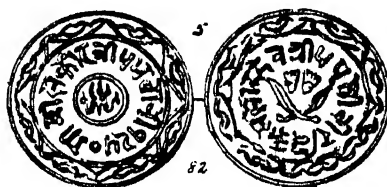
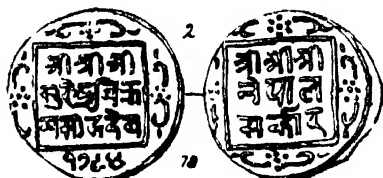
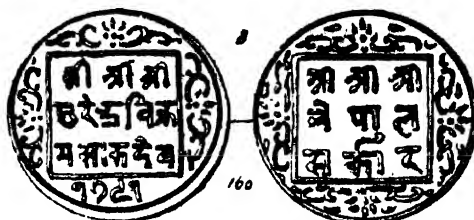
### RULERS OF MANIPUR.

A long list of rulers is claimed by the Manipuris from Pa-tkhunga SSAD. to Charairongba who succeeded in 1702, after whom followed

Pāmheiba Gharib Nawaz	1714	bhardi singh	1806
Khakhilalthaba, Dogat Shah	1753	Mardi .	1812
Mingthoekthomba, Bharal Shah	1756	Gambhir .	1824
Gouri Sham; Maramba	1758	Kirti .	1834
Chingthang Khomba or		Nat .	1834
Jaya singh	1764	Devendra .	1850
Gouri Sham	1766	Chandra Kirti singh	1857
Jaya singh	1767	Sur Chandra .	1865
Robin Chandra	1798	Kul Chandra .	1890
Modu Chandra	1801	Khura Chandra .	1891



		<u>SURENDRA VIKRAMA SAHA DEVA</u> 1904-1938.S.	
1	darn	श्री ने पाल - Sri Nipāla - August Nipāl. R स को र. ६२ - Sa kō ra 92 - government-(17)92	WHY
2	paṣā	श्री श्री श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम साह देव. १९८४ Sri, Sri, Sri, Surendra vi Krama sahadeva 1794 His majesty Surendra Vikrama Sahadeva. R. Sri, Sri, Sri, Nipāla sarkara.	.
3	dak	Same reading except date १९८१ - 1791 <u>PRITHVI VIRA VIKRAMA SAHA DEVA</u> 1938 -	H
4	paṣā	A trident. श्री ५ भवानी १८४८ गोरखा सार्कार Sri 5 Bhavani 1948 Gorkha sarkara R Foot prints of Vishnu + two Gorkha knives crossed around श्री ५ पद्मी वीर विक्रम साह देव - Sri 5 Prithvi Vira Vikrama Sahadeva - Five times illustrious, Prithvi Vira Vikrama-12. (Bhavani wife of Siva - goddess of abundance).	WHY
5	paṣā	As last but different border + date १८४० - 1950	H
6	dak	Same but larger	BL
7	paṣā	Within rude wreath, two Gorkha knives crossed, in four lines "Sri 5 Prithvi Vira Vikrama Sahadeva" R Sri 5 Bhavani Gorkha sarkara १८५१ - 1951	WHY
8	paṣā	"Sri" between moon + sun पशुपती नाथ ने पाल - Pasupati natha Nipāl - Pasupati lord of Nipāl R "Sri" between moon + sun, + Sri 5 Prithvi Vira Vikrama Sahadeva" date below १८६६ - 1966.	"
<u>SIKKIM.</u>			
		<u>THOTAB NAMGYEL</u> Struck between 1853-1855 A.D.	.
1	paṣā	श्री श्री श्री, सिक्किम, ति. मा. राज - Sri Sri, Sri, Se kum pa ti, Maharaja - Lord of Sikkim, Maharaja. R श्री श्री श्री, सिक्किम, स को र, Sri Sri Sri, Sikkim sarkara - August government of Sikkim	
2		The same in larger characters.	"



### HISTORY OF NIPĀL.

The history of Nepal is referred back to a remote and legendary past. The present dynasty, which claims a Rajput descent; first established itself in 1769. For 200 years previous they had ruled in the town of Ghorra, but they then conquered the whole of Nepal. In 1791, they came into collision with the Chinese, but were compelled to submit to an ignominious peace. The first relations with the British, date from the same period. Aggressions in the direction of Garhwal led to the Gurkha wars 1814-15, in which the Nepalese fought bravely and were with difficulty defeated by the British. The peace of Segauli, ratified in 1816, still governs our relations with Nepal.

#### GHURKHALI DYNASTY, descended from the UDAIPUR RAJPUTS.

occupied KUMAON + NAINITAL for 6 or 8 generations, prior to conquest of NIPĀL.

Prithvi narāyan sah	1768	Girvan Yudha (again)	1805
Pratāp singh sah dera	1771	Rajendra vikrama sah dera	1816
Ran Bahadur (deposed 1800)	1775	Surendra vikrama sah	1847
Girvan Yudha vikrama sah	1800	Prithvi vira vikrama sah	1881
Ran Bahadur (again)	1804		

### HISTORY OF SIKKIM.

Local traditions assert that the ancestors of the Rajas of Sikkim originally came from Lhasa in Tibet, and that about the middle of the 16<sup>th</sup> cent. three Lamas succeeded in converting the Lepchas of Sikkim to Buddhism and in making Phun-tso Namgyel Raja of the land. Sikkim came into close alliance with Britain by assisting them against the Gurkhas in 1816, and at the close of the war were rewarded with territory & the usual guarantee of protection.

Phun-tso Namgyel	1550	Ten-jin Namgyel	
Ten-sung "		Chug Phun "	
Ska-dhot "		Sikyong "	1860
Gyur-me "		Thothub "	1874
Namgyel Phun-tso			

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*SECTION II*

THE  
UNITED PROVINCES  
OF  
*AGRA and OUDH,*

*AND ALSO THE NATIVE STATE OF  
GARHWAL*

### HISTORY OF THE UNITED PROVINCES

The early history of these provinces is that of Hindustan proper. In 1775 the south east portion was acquired by the British from the Nawab Vizier of Oudh. In 1801 a further tract was ceded by him, and in 1808 the conquests of Lord Lake extended the frontier as far as Delhi. The hill districts were taken from the Nepalese in 1815, and the south division of Ghansi has been acquired by lapse or forfeiture since 1840. In 1853 the independent presidency of Agra was formed, having previously been known as the "Ceded and Conquered Provinces." There have been two severe famines - in 1837-38 again in 1860-61. This tract formed the centre of the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857. The first outbreak was at Mirat, Kanpur and Ghansi were the scenes of the cruellest massacres, and the native population, chiefly in Rohilkhand sided generally with the rebels. But Allahabad was firmly held, as also was Agra, though closely besieged; and after the capture of Delhi, the British civil administration gradually reasserted itself throughout the country. As the result, the Central Provinces were formed into a separate government, partly out of the Southern districts, Delhi with the surrounding country was permanently attached to the Punjab, and Allahabad was substituted for Agra as the seat of government. In 1877 Oudh, which had been annexed by the British in 1856 and placed under a Chief Commissioner, was joined to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North West Provinces, a title which has lately been merged into that of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

### HISTORY OF AGRA, CITY AND PROVINCE.

The district of Agra has scarcely any history apart from that of the city. The Lodi kings of Delhi had a residence on the east bank of the Jumna which was occupied by Bābar after his victory over Ibrahim Khan in 1526. Bābar fought a great and decisive battle with the Rajputs near Fathpur Sikri in 1527. His son Humayun also resided at old Agra until his expulsion in 1540, Akbar lived in the province for the greater part of his reign, and founded the present city of Agra on the west bank. The town of Fathpur Sikri also owes its origin to him was built about 1570, and was for a short period the seat of the Mughal empire. The mausoleum of this great organizer is at Sikandra five miles away from Agra and was built by his son Jahāngir, who however deserted Agra towards the close of his reign. Shah Jahan was proclaimed Emperor at Agra in 1628 and resided there from 1632 to 1637. It was during this period that many of its celebrated mosques and other works were either built or completed and the city renamed. Its new title was Akbarabad, so named in honour of his grandfather and the coin struck at Agra bore this appellation from the time of Shah Jahan to that of Alam II. In 1637 Shah Jahan removed the seat of his empire to Delhi, but continued the construction of the buildings at Agra. The Taj Mahal, generally allowed to be the most exquisite piece of Muhammadan work in the world was built by this magnificent Emperor in commemoration of his wife, Mumtaz-i-Mahal. From the year 1666 Agra dwindled into the position of a provincial city, and was often attacked by the Jats. Its annals during the decline of the Mughals are uneventful; though in 1764 the city was taken by the Jats of Bharatpur under Suraj Mall and

Samru the Swiss renegade. In 1770 the Mahrattas overran the whole Soab; but were expelled by the imperial forces under Nizam of Kham four years later. After passing through the usual convulsions which marked the close of the 18th century, Oudh and district came into British hands by the victories of Lord Lake in 1803.

#### HISTORY OF OUDH.

The legendary annals of Oudh date back to the very earliest period of Indian history. The sacred city of Ayodhya from which the province derives its name lies close to the modern town of Faizabad and forms one of the holiest places of the Hindu religion. At the dawn of history, Oudh appears as a flourishing kingdom. In its capital, Sakya Muni the founder of Buddhism began his labours. The modern chronicles of Oudh begin with the great struggle which ended in the overthrow of Kanauj. The fall of that famous empire, ruled over by the last native Hindu dynasty, gave a final death-blow to the Buddhist faith, and re-established the supremacy of the Brahman creed throughout India. After his conquest of Kanauj, Muhammad Ghori, or his lieutenant overran Oudh in 1194. Muhammad Bakhtiyar Khilji was the first Mussalman to establish and organize an administration, and he chose Oudh as a base for his military operations. He refused allegiance to Alauddin and his son Ghias-ud-din established a hereditary governorship of Bengal. Ayodhya, however, was wrested from the Bengal dynasty, and remained an outlying province of Delhi. Thereupon a Hindu rebellion ensued, in which 120,000 Mussalmans are said to have been massacred. Prince Nasir-ud-din was sent to crush the rebellion; and in 1242, Kamal-ud-din is recorded as

Viceroy of Qudhya. Thenceforth the Province remained an integral portion of the Muhammadan Empire. Dabur invasion of Qudh has left little historical record and troubled times followed his death, but after the defeat of the Afghan dynasty, it settled down into one of the most important of Arabi vicerealties. Under the Mughal dynasty in its flourishing days, the native Hindu chieftains accepted their position without difficulty. The empire was too strong for them to dispute its sway, and they were too strong for the empire to attempt their suppression. A century or so later, the rise of the Marhattas broke down the decaying empire of Aurungzeb, and the chieftains of Qudh acquired an almost complete independence. About the year 1732, Saadat Ali Khan, received the appointment of Subahdar of Qudh, and founded the Muhammadan dynasty which ruled down to our own times. Before his death, Qudh had become practically an independent state. His grandson Shuja al daula attempted to take advantage of the British and acquire the rich province of Bihar. He therefore advanced upon Patna, taking with him the fugitive Emperor, Shah Alam and the exiled Nawab of Bengal. The enterprise proved a failure, and Shuja al daula retired to Bazar. In October 1764, Major Munro followed him to that post, and won a decisive victory, which laid the whole of Upper India at the feet of the British. The Nawab fled to Barili; while the unfortunate Emperor joined the British camp. In 1775, Shuja al daula died and was succeeded by his son Asaf al daula who subsequently removed his capital from Faizabad to Lakhnau. Under this ruler, the Lakhnau court reached its highest splendour and the dominions of the Nawab of Qudh extended over a wider area than at any other earlier or later period. Saadat Ali Khan, who in 1798 succeeded his half



brother Asaf-al-daula, threatened by Sindhia on the advance of Jamān Shāh to the Indus, concluded a new treaty with the British in 1801, by which he gave up half his territories in return for increased means of protection. Rohilkhand thus passed under British rule, and the Nawab became still more absolute within his restricted dominions. Sa'adat's son - Ghāzi-al-dīn Haider (1814) was the first to obtain the title of King. Nasir-al-dīn Haider (1827) Muhammad Ali Shāh 1837, and Amjad Ali Shāh (1842) followed in rapid succession and wasted away their lives in that alternation of sensuous luxury with ferocious excitement for which the court of Lucknow became proverbial. In 1847, Wajid Ali Shāh, the last King of Oudh ascended the throne. The condition of the Province had long attracted the attention of the British Government and had called upon the King for reforms; which, however, were never effected, and the only remaining remedy was deemed to be annexation. A treaty was prepared offering liberal terms to Wajid Ali, such as allowing him to retain his title and 15 lakhs a year for the support of his dignity; and three days were allowed him in which to consider and sign the treaty. He refused to sign it, and therefore, in February 1856, the British Government assumed to itself the government of Oudh, exclusively and for ever.

Imp. Gazette

RULERS OF OUDH.

	A.H.	A.D.		A.H.	A.D.
Sa'adat Khān, Nawab	1188	1720	Ghāzi al-dīn Haider	1280	1814
Safdar Jang	1182	1789	as King from	1284	1819
Shuja-al-daula	1170	1786	Nasir-al-dīn Haider	1243	1827
Asaf-al-daula	1189	1775	Muham <sup>d</sup> Ali Shāh	1283	1857
Usjir 'Ali	1212	1797	Amjad 'Ali Shāh	1288	1842
Sa'adat 'Ali	1215	1798	Wajid 'Ali Shāh	1268	1847

### HISTORY OF JAUNPUR.

When Jaunpur first makes its appearance in authentic history it was subject to the rulers of Benares, and with the rest of their dominions fell into the hands of Muhammad bin Sam after his victory over the Hindu champion Jaichand, in 1194 A.D. From this time it appears to have formed part of the Kingdom of Kanauj. In 1360, Firuz bin Tughlak encamped there for six months, and in 1388, Malik Sarwar Khwaja was sent by Muhammad bin Firuz to govern the eastern province, which extended from Kanauj to Bihar. Khwaja fixed his residence at Jaunpur and taking advantage of Timur's invasion, he made himself independent of the Delhi court, and assumed the title of Sultan al-Shark, or Eastern Emperor. The Sharhi dynasty ruled at Jaunpur for nearly a century, struggling the whole time with their former masters for the supremacy of Hindustan. The last of the dynasty, Sultan Husain, was finally defeated by Bahlol Lodi in 1478. On the fall of Ibrahim Lodi at Panipat, the governor of Jaunpur, Bahadur Khan, asserted his independence, but Babar sent his son Humayun eastward for its recovery, and thenceforward it formed a portion of the Mughal empire until 1722. It was then transferred, with Benares, Ghazipur, and Chunar to the hands of the Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula. After the battle of Buxar the District fell to the British, and in 1775 was made over to them permanently.

#### SHARHI KINGS OF JAUNPUR

	A.D.	A.D.
Khwaja Jahān	796	1394
Mubārak Shāh	802	1399
Shāms al-dīn Ibrāhīm Shāh bin Mubārak	803	1400
Mahmūd Shāh bin Ibrāhīm	844	1440
Muhammad Shāh, jointly with his father Mahmūd	861	1456
Husain Shāh bin Mahmūd	868	1463

### HISTORY OF GARHWAL.

The early history of Garhwal is obscure, but it seems that about five centuries ago, the valley of the Alaknandā was divided into 52 petty chieftainships, each chief having his own independent fortress (garh), from which the country is said to have derived its name. A century later, Ajai Pal, ruler of Chāndpur, reduced all these small principalities under his own sway and became the founder of the Garhwāl kingdom. He placed his capital at Srīnagar, where the ruins of his palace still exist. The Rajas of his line, known as the Chānd dynasty, Kshatriyas of the lunar race, ruled over Garhwāl and the adjacent Tehri State until their expulsion by the Ghurkās in 1803. For 12 years the Ghurkās of Nipāl ruled over Garhwāl and Dehra Dūn with a rod of iron, and then commenced encroaching on British territory at Gorkhāpur and the Tehri frontier. A war broke out in 1814 which resulted in the capture by the British of Almora, and in 1816, Numaon & Garhwāl. The Tehri principality known as "Independent Garhwāl" was restored to Sunder Sen Sah, under whose descendants it still remains, whilst the valley of the Alaknandā with Srīnagar, the old capital of the Chānds, was retained by the conquerors and erected into a British District on the usual model.

### RULERS OF GARHWAL. (CHAND DYNASTY.)

Srīnagar as capital	Sām. A.D.		Tehri as capital.	Sām. A.D.	
	Sām.	A.D.		Sām.	A.D.
Pradīp Shah	1774	1717	Sunder Sen Sah	1877	1820
Lallat .	1828	1772	Shawani .	1916	1859
Jayakrit .	1887	1780	Pradīp .	1928	1871
Pariduman	1842	1788	Kirti .	1844	1887
to	1861	1804			

# THE COINS OF

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AGRA  
 AKBARPUR TANDA  
 ALLAHABAD  
 ALMORA  
 BAHRAICH  
 BARILĪ  
 BENARES  
 BINDRABAN  
 BADAUN  
 CHUNAR  
 DAMLA  
 DOGĀM  
 FARRUKHABAD  
 GORAKHPUR  
 JAUNPUR  
 KALPI  
 KANAUN  
 LUCKNOW  
 MĪRATH  
 MATHURA  
 OUDH  
 SAHARANPUR  
 SAMBHAL  
 SRINAGAR GARHWAL

AGRA - AMBARABAD.BĀBAR. AH 932 - 937.

- 1 *Falus gart āgrāh* - فلوس ضرب اگرة . *Fi tarikh nuhsad si chhār. 934* . C.M.  
 2 *gart āgrāh* - ضرب الشرة .  
 3 *Fi tarikh sanat 936* . في تاريخ سنة ٩٣٦ . C.M.  
 4 *Dār al gart kila āgrāh* . دار الصرب قلع اگرة .  
 5 *Fi tarikh sanat 936* .

HUMĀYŪN AH 937 - 963

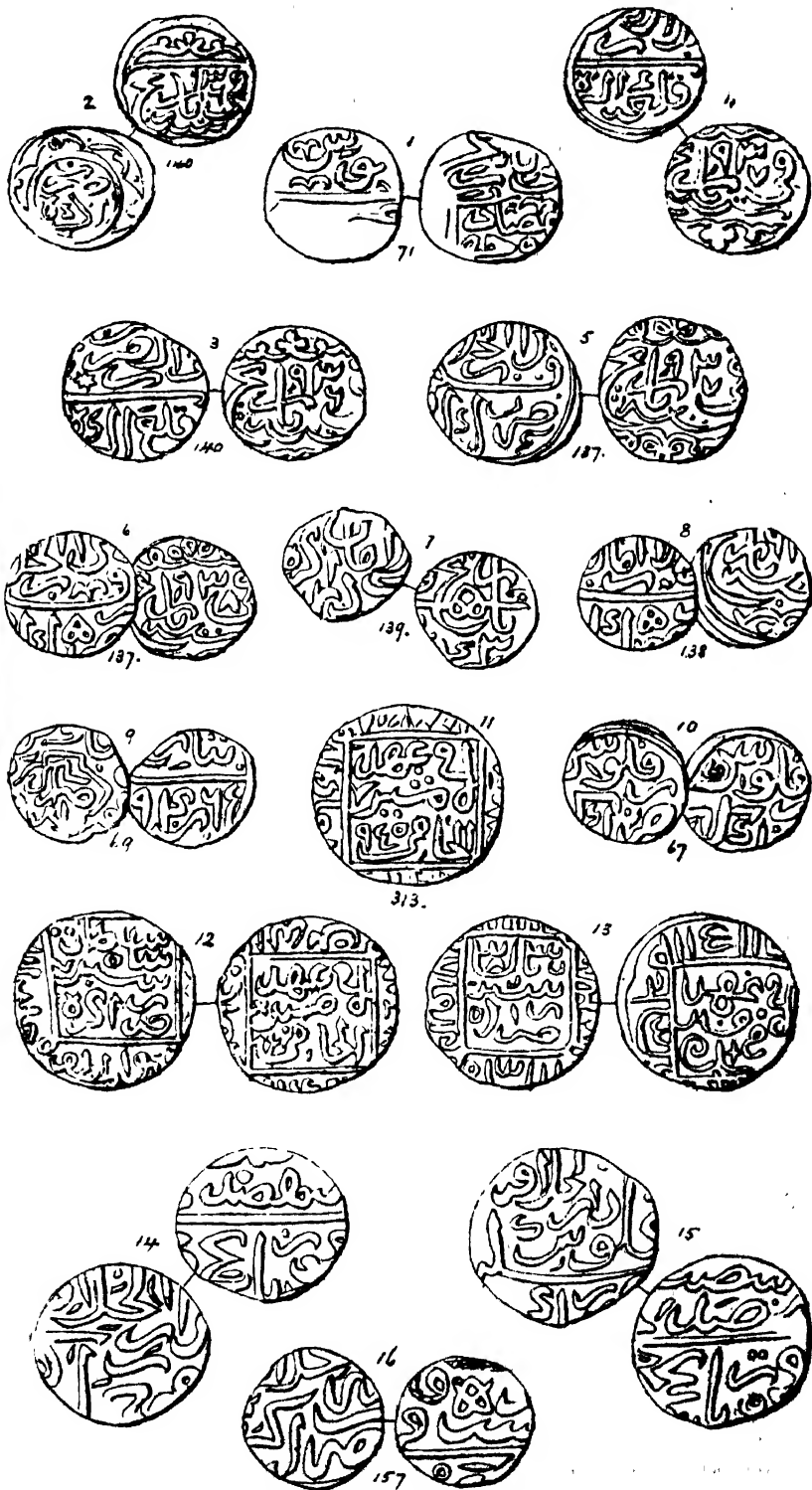
- 4 *Si dār al gart kila āgrāh* . بدار الضرب قلعه اگرة .  
 5 *Fi tarikh sanat 937. (937)* . C.M.  
 6 *Dār al Khalifat gart āgrāh* . دار الخلافة ضرب الشرة .  
 7 *Fi tarikh sanat 938 (938)* .  
 8 *variety of last.* .  
 9 *Dār al āmān gart āgrāh* . دار الامان ضرب اگرة .  
 10 *Tarikh fi sarvat 943* . تاريخ في سنة ٩٤٣ .  
 11 *variety of last without fi - fi + uncertain date.* . W.H.V.  
 12 *in quatrain - gart āgrāh - in margin, "falus"* .  
 13 *Si tarikh fi sanat 936* . بتاريخ في سنة ٩٣٦ .  
 14 *"Falus gart āgrāh" both sides, undated. (may be Bābars)* .

SHER SHAH AH. 946 - 952

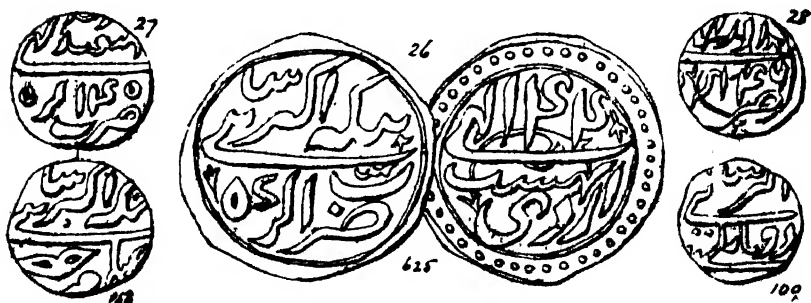
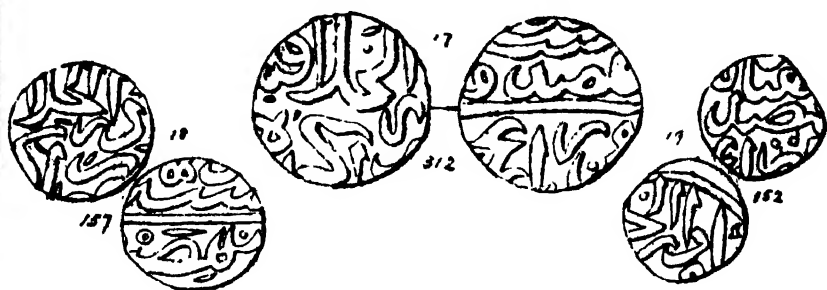
- 11 *Sher Shah sultan gart āgrāh* . شير شاه سلطان ضرب اگرة . D.F.H.  
 12 *in margins - Abu al mugaffar Khalad Allah* .  
 13 *mulkat wa sultanat* . ملكة و سلطانة - *not shown* .  
 14 *Fi ahad al āmir al hamī 950.* . في عهد الامير الحامي ٩٥٠ .  
 15 *Al din al diyar al sultan al adl.* . الدين الدان السلطان العادل .  
 16 *no. 12 undated?* .  
 17 *Contemporary blundered imitation of last.* . D.F.H.

AKBAR. AH 963 - 1014

- 14 *Dār al Khalifat gart āgrāh* . دار الخلافة ضرب اگرة .  
 15 *Fi tarikh nuhsad wa chhāt?* 96X . في تاريخ نهصد و شخت . L.M.  
 16 *As last with addition of "Sikha falus"* . سكة فلوس "Sikha falus" . B.M.  
 17 *Si dam. Reading as last, but variety of R.* . شخت من سكة . B.M.

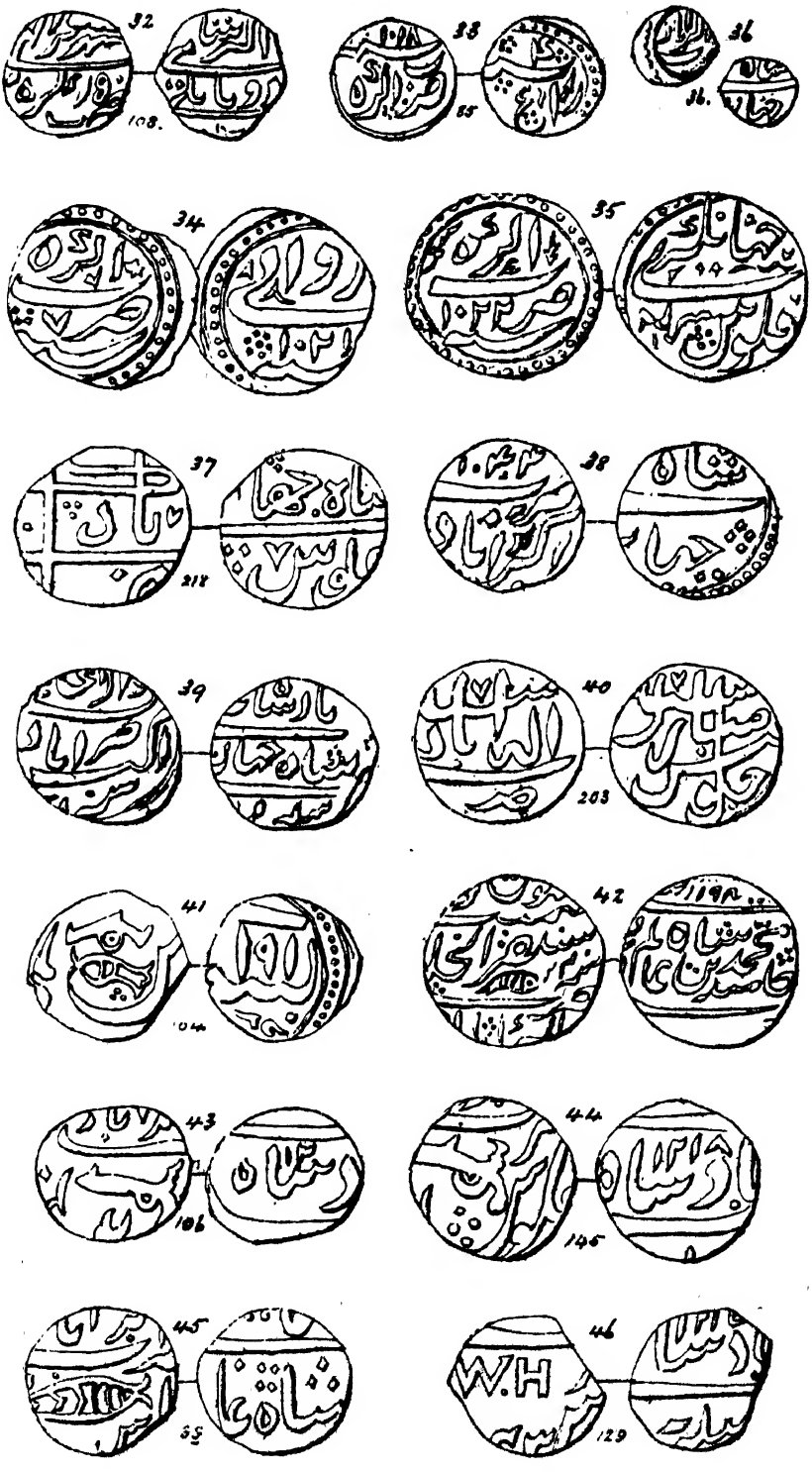


17	دار الخلافة ضرب اگریه - Dar al khalifat jart Agrah في تاريخ نوساد و شست -- "Struck at the seat of the Khalifat Agrah in the year nine hundred and sixty (and --)" 967	Rod
18	3 dam. variety with 88 + line above nusad as no 16	B.M.
19	do variety with فلو - falus R. Fi tarikh nusad wa haftad. (هفتاد) 977	B.M. B.M.
20	Jart falus dar al khalifat. Agrah (اگر above) R. Sanat nusad wa haftad wa haft - 977	O.
21	Another variety with Agrah to left of 8 R. Nusad wa hastad wa pang sanat 918 - 985	O
22	Falus allah Akbar dar al khalifat (Agrah) R. Nusad wa hastad wa haft. 917 - 987	O
23	Falus dar al khalifat Agrah (اگر above) R. Nusad wa hastad wa -- 911 - 988	C.M. B.M.
24	Another showing full inscript. + date 988	
25	Another dated 989.	B.M.
26	تنگه اکبر شایع جرب اگریه - Tanke Akbar Shaki jart Agrah R. 44 (Month) Ardibehisht ilahi 44	Rod
27	تنگه اکبر شایع - Chakaram hisa tanke Akbar Shaki R. jart Agrah (month) Sofandarmuz - 45	Rod
28	2 tanki. دو تانگیه. Do tanki Akbar Shaki R. jart Agrah (month) Agr. 46	Rod
29	2 tanki as last R. jart Agrah (month) Aban. 46	B.M.
30	یک تانگیه اکبر شایع - 47 R. jart Agrah (month) Fer. 47	B.M.
31	4 tanki. چو تانگیه. Chau tanki Akbar Shaki R. jart Agrah (month) اردیبهشت - 47	Rod.





32	2 tanki. 50 tanki Akbar Shahi R. Jart Agrah (month) Shahruwar 50 شهر دله 50 <u>JAHAŶGIR. A.H. 1014-1037.</u>	Rod.
33	1-118 سنة 1018 Jart Agrah sanat 1018 R. Raj (current) sanat 11 راج سنة 11	Rod.
34	Jart Agrah sanat 7. R. 1021 Rawānī sanat 1021 رواج سنة 1021	BM
35	Jart Agrah sanat 1022 R. 1021 جهانگیر جلوس سنة 1021 Jahangiri jalus sanat 8 <u>SHAH JAHAN. A.H. 1037-1068.</u>	BM WHY
36	Shah Jahani. 1044 Jart Akbarabad R. 1044 شاه جهانگر ضرب اکبر آباد	Bl.
37	Jart Akbarabad R. Shah Jahani (year) 7	Rod
38	Jart Akbarabad 1044. R. Shah Jahani	BM
39	Jart Akbarabad 1044. R. Shah Jahani Bar al Khalifat Jart Akbarabad 1044. Struck at the seat of the Khalifat Akbarabad 1044 Shah Jahani badshah. 1044 شاه جهانگر بادشاهه ضرب اکبر آباد سنة 1044 ghazi sirka mubarak. Auspicious currency of the King and Conqueror, Shah Jahan. <u>AURUNGZEB ALAMQIR A.H. 1068-1119</u>	BM BM
40	Jart Akbarabad sanat 7 R. Jalus mubarak sanat 7 جلوس مبارک سنة 7 <u>SHAH ALAM II A.H. 1173-1221</u>	Rod
41	Pistol + fish in curl of 1191 R. Sanat (1) 1191	Bl
42	Jart Akbarabad mustak al Khalifat sanat 24 jalus maronarat manus. Struck at Akbarabad the fixed seat of the Khalifat in the 24th year of auspicious accession بر هفت کشور سکه زد حاجه دين محمد شاه عالم بادشاه 1193 از فضل الله Bar haft kasur sikkazad hamid din Mustak al Shah Alam Shah 1194	BM.
43	Pistol + fish "Jart Akbarabad" R. Badshah 1218	Rod
44	Pistol, "Jalus Jart Akbarabad" R. Badshah 1218	BM
45	Fish same reading R. Shah Alam badshah	Rod
46	THH on coin of Akbarabad dated 1218. Struck in honour of John William Hering, Commandr of the fort of Agra due 1803	Rod



# UNITED PROVINCES.

## AKBARPUR TANDA

- 47 \* ضرب اکرپور تانده دار الخالافه *Jart Akbarpur Tanda dar al Khalifat. R. Nasir al dunya wa al din. ?* CM.  
*ناصر الدنيا والدين نهصد هفتاد ۹۷۰. ....*  
 48 *Jart falus Akbarpur. R. Sanat nuhsad hasthad ۹۸۰* BM.  
 49 *as last. R. Fi sanat nuhsad hasthad wa ek. 981* O

## ALLAHABAD - ILAHABAS.

- 50 ضرب الهاباس *Jart Ilahabas. R. Sanat 31 Shahr* BM.  
 51 *Fish. ضرب الها اباد Jart Allahabad* WHY.  
*R. Shah 'Alam badshah ghazi - شاه عالم باد شا غازی*

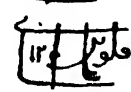
## ALMORAH.

- 52 *Footprints of Vishnu and unintelligible inscription* .  
 53 *do do* .

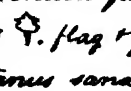
## BAHRAICH.

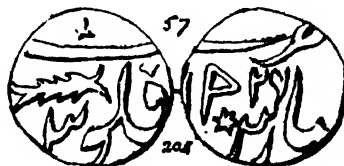
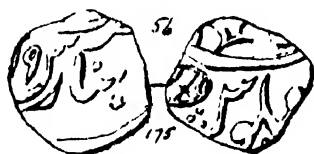
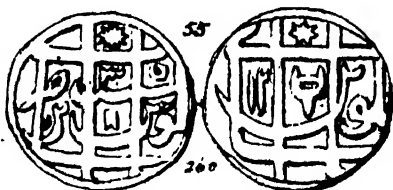
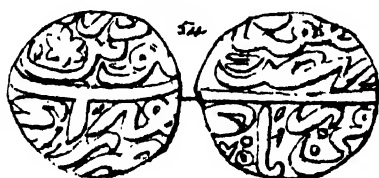
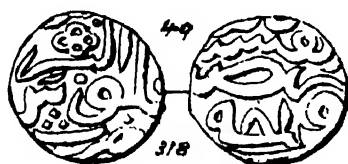
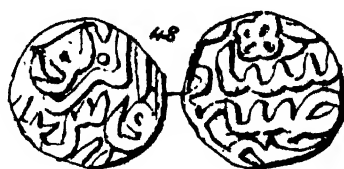
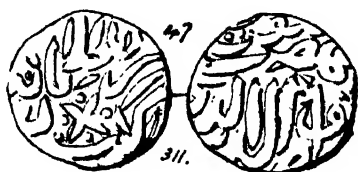
- 54 ضرب بهرائچ سکه فلوس دار... *Jart Bahraich sikka falus dar* CM.  
*R. در تاریخ نهصد هفتاد ۹۷۰. R. Bahraich nuhsad haftad 970*







## BARILI

- 55 ضرب بریلے سکه ۳۵ فلوس *Jart Barili sanat 35 falus* C.M.  
  
 عالم شاه فلوس ۱۲ *Alam Shahi falus 12*

## BENARES. - MUHAMMADABAD

- 56 ضرب بنارس ۱۹ *Jart Benares 19* WHY  
*R. A fish. فلوس عالم شاه Falus Alam Shah*  
 57 *A flag. Jart Benares 26. R. A fish. فلوس falus* BL  
 58 *The next three appear to have been struck at Benares* BL.  
 59 *as they bear the usual flag & fish but whether were* BL.  
 60 *intended for use at Benares or Lucknow cannot say.* WHY.  
  
 فلوس مہمنت مانور سنہ ۲۶. *Jalus maimment*  
*manus sanat: 26 R. Shah 'Alams' crescent*  
 سکہ زد بر هفت کنتور سایه فضل الہ  
 حاسی دین محمد شا عالم یاد شاہ  
*Sikka jad bar haft kishur sahya fazl shah to. (D.M.)*  
*(unintelligible mint)*



61	A fish 4 *  Jalus maimanat manus sanat 26. R. *  Parts of Shah Alams couplet. 1222-1223	WHV
62	A trident Jart Benares 28 = ۲۸ بارس R. a fish Shah Alam Jalus	WHV
63	Variety of last 35 <sup>th</sup> year	B.M.
64	Larger coin another variety 1221 45 <sup>th</sup> year	B.M.
65	See * small coin same type 1228 45 <sup>th</sup> year	
66	۱۲۲۸ Anna: Trident * Jart Benares sanat. 49 R. a fish ۱۲۲۸ شاه عالم فلوس - Shah Alam Jalus 1228	WHV
67	The taruli paisah of which there are here given	
68	three specimens are generally termed "Benares paisa" but there is little doubt they were struck at several of the E.I. Co's mints "Prinsep" says in his "Useful tables" that those struck at Sagor were 100 grains in weight, afterwards being redu- ced to 96 $\frac{1}{4}$ grains & struck at Calcutta for Bengal province. Many varieties exist, which were no doubt, struck & issued from <u>native</u> mints.	
69	Bears the Murshidabad mint-mark, so may have been struck at that mint These coins are fully translated under E.I.C. Bengal <u>BINDRABAN</u> - <u>BRINDARBAN</u> for <u>MUMINABAD</u> see p. 120	
70	Tasul, * star in crescent ۲۵ سکه درون سکه Jart Bindarban sanat 25 R. *  شاه عالم باد شاه غازی ۱۱۹۷-۱۱۹۸ Shah Alam badshah ghazi	WHV
71	Similar with regnal date 27	Rod.
72	a fish  فلوس جارت Bindarban R. a star  باد شاه سک ملکی ۱۲۰۴-۱۲۰۵ Badshah sikka mubarak.	Rod.
72 <sup>5</sup>	<u>BUDAUN.</u> <u>AKBAR AH. 963. 1554</u> Jart Jalus Budaun.  بدادون R. Arditi hisht (month) ilahi ۹۲	WHV





CHUNAR.

- 73 *Shor Shah sultan gart Chunar* - شیر شاه سلطان ضرب چنار  
 - خلد الله - bottom. ملك. Left. ابوالمظفر. سلطان. Margins.  
*Khallad Allah, mulhak, abu, C. muzzaffar, wa sultanat.*  
 R. في عهد الامير الحامي. *Fi ahad al amir al hamī.*  
 الدنيا. bottom. الدين. العادل. Left. ٩٤٠. Margins.  
*Al dunya al din al adl 950* D.F.N.
- 74 *Similar but. gart Chunar* - ضرب چنار in right. h. 2 margin. BM
- 75 *Gart falus Chunar* - ضرب فلوس چنار  
 R. ٩٦٧ - *Nuhsad shastt wa haft* - نهصد شست و هفت LM
- 76 *Gart falus Chunar* R. ١٤١ (month) Fir. BM.

DAMLA.

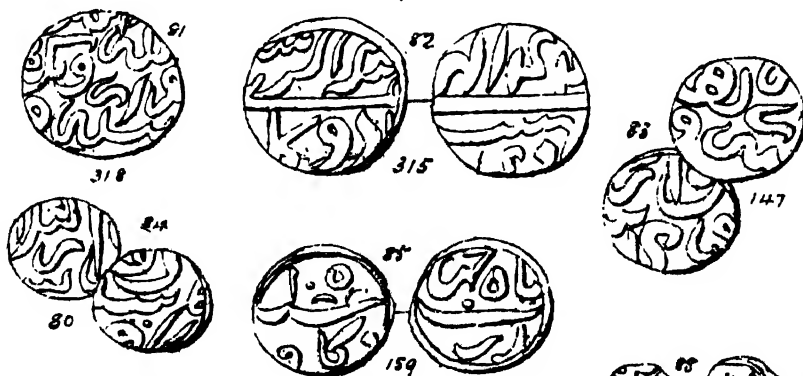
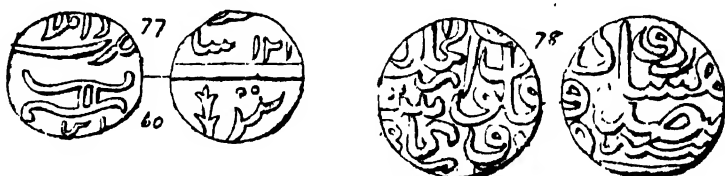
- 77 *α fish. gart Damla* - ضرب داملا R. (Ulam? Shah 12xx Rod

DOGAM. ANBAR

- 78 *Falus Dogam dar al Khalifat* - فلوس دوگام دار الخلافه  
 R. *Sanat fi nuhsad* - سنه في نهصد هشناد و دو  
*hashtad wa do - 982* BM
- 79 *Falus Dogam dar al Khalifat* R. *Sanat fi nuhsad*  
*hashtad wa shast - 986* ! شست Rod
- 80 *Falus Dogam dar al Islam* - فلوس دوگام دار السلام  
 R. *Sanat fi nuhsad hashtad wa hasht* - ٩٨٨ هشت Vert
- 81 *Obverse as last. R. سنه في هزار و يك الله اكبر*  
*Sanat fi hijar wa ek Allah Akbar - 1001* H.N.V
- 82 *Dogam tanra Akbar* - دوگام تنكه اكبر شاه  
 R. *Ardebishst (month) ilahi 42* - اردی بهشت الهی ٤٢ Rod
- 83 *Sar al Khalifat Dogam falus* :  
 R. *Sanat fi hijar wa do - 1002* (11-10H) یازده Vert
- 84 *As last. R. Sanat fi hijar dīdash* - سیزده Vert.

SHAH JAHAN.

- 85 *Shah Jahani falus* - شاهجهانی فلوس. Vert.
- 86 *Dogam sanat - 1050* - دوگام سنه ١٠٥٠ Vert
- 87 *Shah Jahani falus* R. *Dogam sanat* ... Vert.
- 88 *Gart Dogam falus* - ضرب دوگام (ام) فا (و) س. R. *gart Dogam falus* - شاهان? Vert.





FARRUKHABAD (AHMADNAGAR)SHAH 'ALAM 1173-1231 A.H.

- 89 <sup>no</sup> 39 - ضرب احمد نگر فرخ آباد سنه جلوس 39. *Fort Ahmadnagar. Farrukhabad sanat jalus 39 maimanat manus*  
 اللہ محمد شاہ عالم (آباد) شاہ. سکھ صاحب فرانی. زدن تائید الہ حاجی دین <sup>1219</sup> R.  
*Allah Muham<sup>d</sup> Shah 'Alam badshah, sikka sahib i Kiran<sup>no</sup> 1219* WNY.
- 90 <sup>no</sup> 45 - ضرب فرخ آباد سنه جلوس مینت مانوس 45. *Fort Farrukhabad sanat jalus maimanat manus 45.*  
 R. One pai sikka in Fusian, Bengali & Nagari (in Bengal no. 33.) DFH.

MUHAMMAD AKBAR II. 1231-1258 A.H.

- 91 12 - *Farrukhabad sanat* 12. فرخ آباد سنه 12.  
 1233 - *Shah Akbar shahi jalus* 1233. شاہ اکبر شاهی جلوس 1233 BM.
- FATHPUR AKBAR.
- 92 *Fort jalus Fathpur dar* ضرب جلوس فتحپور دار السلطنت  
*at sultanat R. 914* سنه فی ہند ہشتاد و شش 914  
*nuhsad hashtad wa shash 986* O.
- 93 <sup>1/2</sup> dam. Same reading & date CM.
- 94 As R. 92. R. *Sanat fi nuhsad hashtad wa haft.* 967. هفت. DFH.
- 95 *Fort Fathpur upper part unrecd* CM.
- 96 As R. 92 R. *Sanat fi nuhsad hashtad wa* 989 Rod.

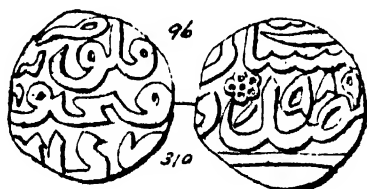
GORAKHPUR. (MU'AZZAMABAD) AKBAR.

- 97 *Fort jalus Gorakhpur* (ضرب جلوس) گورکھپور WNY.  
 R. *Sanat ... ilati 5<sup>th</sup> mah* سنه ... الیچ 5 ما سمر پور R. *Shahroza*
- 98 *Fort jalus Gorakhpur. R. Shahi 5<sup>th</sup> Apr.* (month) از 5 اپریل (month) BM.
- 99 *Gorakhpur. R.* گورکھپور. R. BL.
- 100 R. *Sanat nuhsad hashtad* 98x BM.

JAHANDAR or FARRUKHSITAR A.H. 1124

- 101 *Fort Muazzamabad sanat* ضرب مظہم آباد سنه احد  
*ahad = year one R. jalus sanat 1124 sikka mutarak* BM.

\* The correct reading Har's at bottom, see page 45.



JAUNPURIBRAHIM. AH 808-844

- 102 Ibrahim Shah sultani  
Khalidat mamurkat. may his reign be perpetuated  
R. 124 خلافت امیر المومنین خلافت 826 WNV  
103 Ibrahim Shah sultani R. Khalifa abu al fath 826 -  
104 as last. R. ابو الفتح abu al fath -

MAHMUD. AH. 844-863

- 105 Mahmud Shah bin Ibrahim shah as 102  
R. As 102 but dated 126 - 845 -  
106 Mahmud Shah bin Ibrahim sultani. R. As 108. date 846 -  
107 Mahmud Shah in centre. around - bin Ibrahim Shah  
sultani R. Na'ib. نائب. amir al momenin 854 - 127 WNV.  
108 Mahmud Shah R. Na'ib amir al momenin -

MUNAMMAQ (joint King) AH 861-863.

- 109 Muhammad Shah bin Mahmud bin Ibrahim  
shah sultani R. As R. 102 but dated 862 - 127 -  
110 Muhammad Shah as last. R. As 103 date 862 - 127 -  
111 As 109 - but circularly arranged. R. Naib to 862 (see 107) CM

HUSEN SHAH. AH 868-881.

- 112 Husen Shah bin Mahmud Shah bin Ibrahim  
Shah sultani as 102. R. As 102 dated 868 WNV.  
113 As last. date indistinct  
114 As last but arranged circularly. R. as 107 with date 867 CM.

BAHLOL LODI AH 881-894.

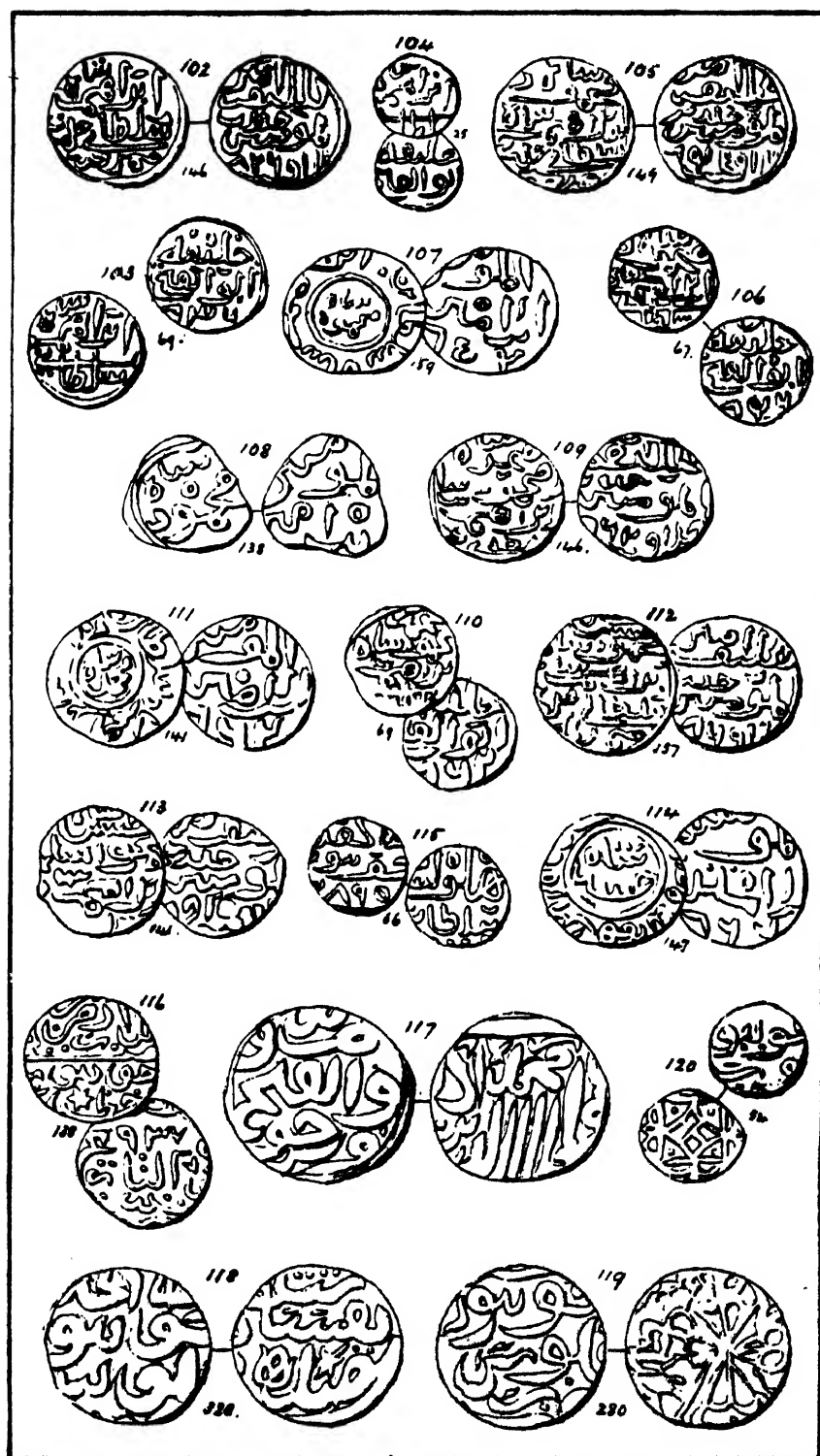
- 115 Shah Jaunpur 895. R. Bahlol sultan WNV

HUMAYUN AH. 937-963

- 116 Bi dar al jart mulbarak Khitta Jaunpur. R. Sanal fo 937 BL.

AKBAR. A.H. 963-1014.

- 117 Falus Jaunpur abu al fath  
nasir al din. R. Muhammad Akbar jalal al din wa al din ?? W.  
118 Falus Jaunpur dar al khilafat R. Muhammad kashid m. shah. 986 O.  
119-120. Jart falus Jaunpur R. Geometrical design ? WNV.



KALPI - MUHAMMADABAD 'urf KALPI.SHER SHAH A.H. 946-953.

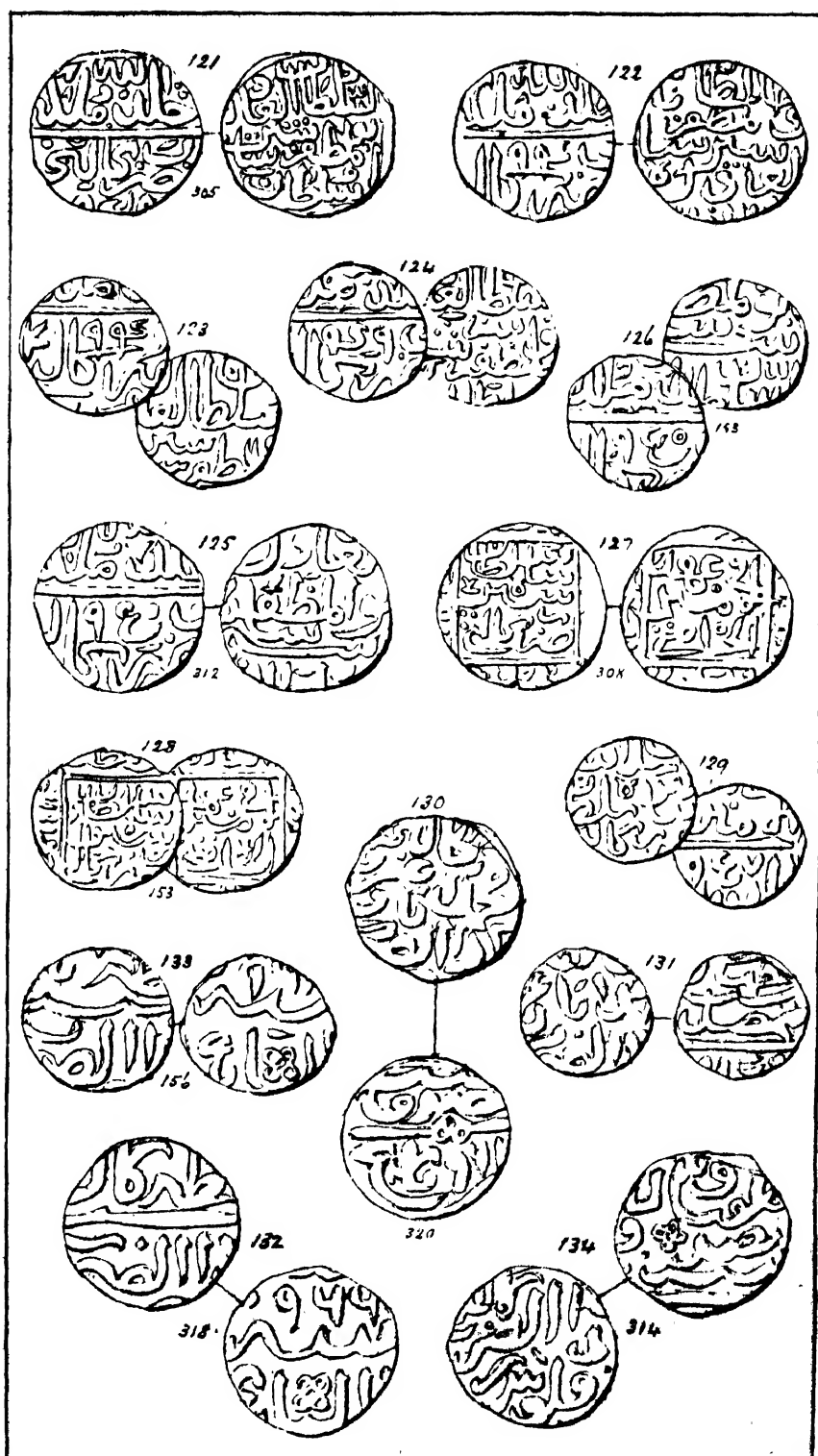
- 121 ۹۴۹ مکه کالی ضرب کالی - *gabt Kalpi khallad allah mulkah*  
*Re. السلطان العادل ابو المتغفر شير شاه سلطان*  
*abu al muzaffar Sher Shah sultan. (soulful date 949)* CM.
- 122 *gabt Kalpi 94x khallad allah mulkah*  
*Re. as 121 but legend commences at bottom.* BM.
- 123  $\frac{1}{2}$  dam reading as 121 dated 94x. BM.
- 124  $\frac{1}{2}$  dam variety dated (9)49. BM.
- 125 Variety dated 940-950 larger lettering DFH.
- 126  $\frac{1}{2}$  dam same type DFH.
- 127 ضرب کالی شير شاه سلطان - *gabt Kalpi Sher Shah sultan*  
*Re. في عهد الامير الحامي*  
*Fi 'ahad al amir al hami*  
*Margins illegible on both sides.* DFH
- 128  $\frac{1}{2}$  dam, same type DFH

ISLAM SHAH A.H. 952-960.

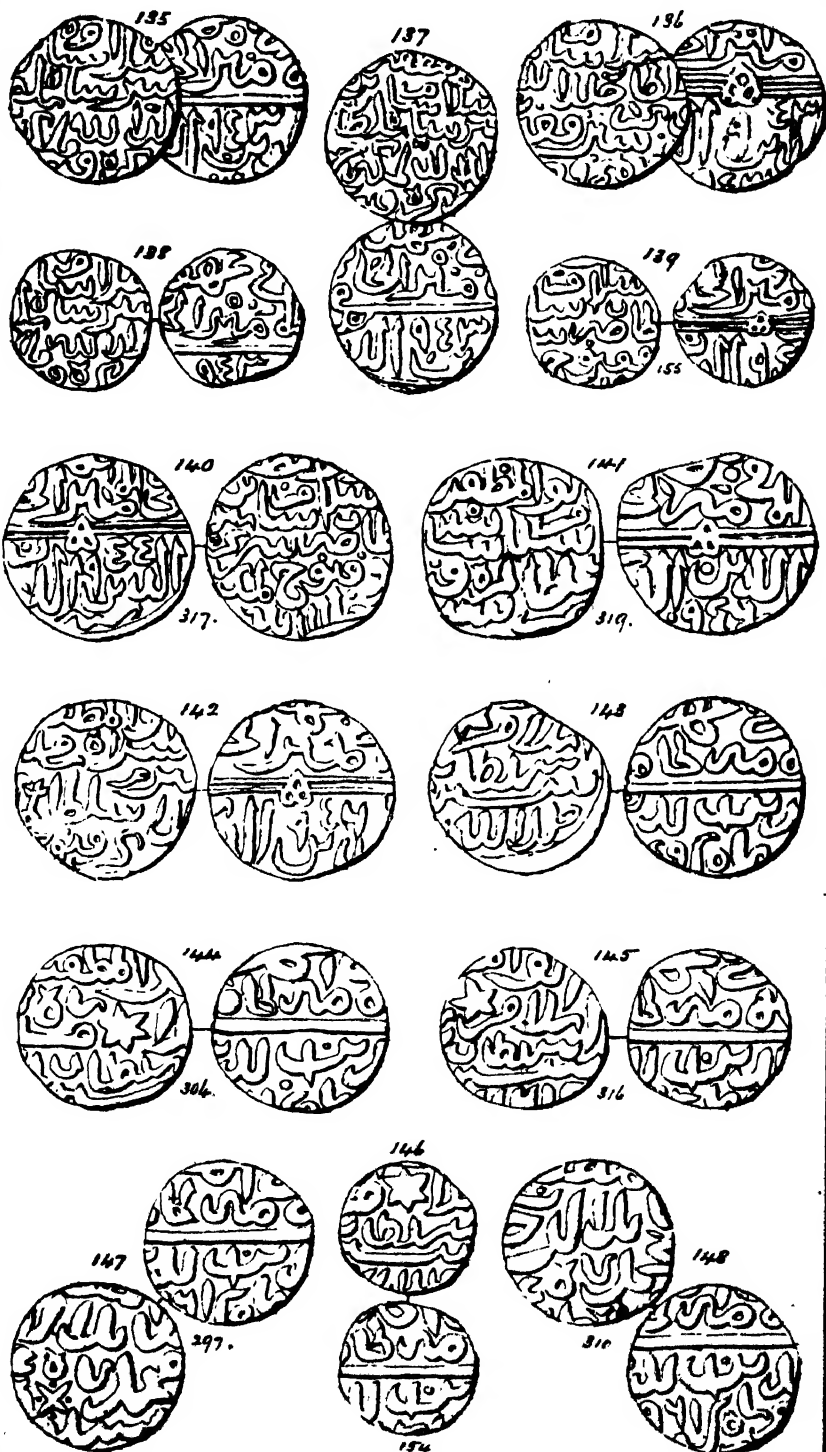
- 129  $\frac{1}{2}$  dam. اسلام شاه بن شير شاه سلطان ضرب کالی - *Islam Shah*  
*bin Sher Shah sultan gabt Kalpi.* ۹۵۷-۹۶۰  
*Re. في عهد الامير الحامي*  
*Fi 'ahad al amir al hami al din al (diyan) الدين الاديان.* BM.

AKBAR. A.H. 968-1014

- 130 *Bi dar al gabt*  
*Muhammedabad 'urf (alias) Kalpi.*  
*Re. في تاريخ 968 nuhsad*  
*wa shast.* CM.
- 131  $\frac{1}{2}$  dam. *Bi dar al gabt Muhammadabad 'urf Kalpi*  
*Re. Nuhsad shast wa chahr = 900-60-4 = 964* BM.
- 132 *dar al gabt khila Kalpi*  
*Re. في التاريخ سنة 966.*  
*Fi al tarikh sanat 966.* Rod.
- 133  $\frac{1}{2}$  dam same type, dated 968 = 941 Rod.
- 134 *Talus dar al gabt Kalpi.*  
*Re. سنة في نهد وعتاد ویک*  
*Sanat fi nuhsad*  
*wa haftad wa w = 900-70-1 = 971* Rod.

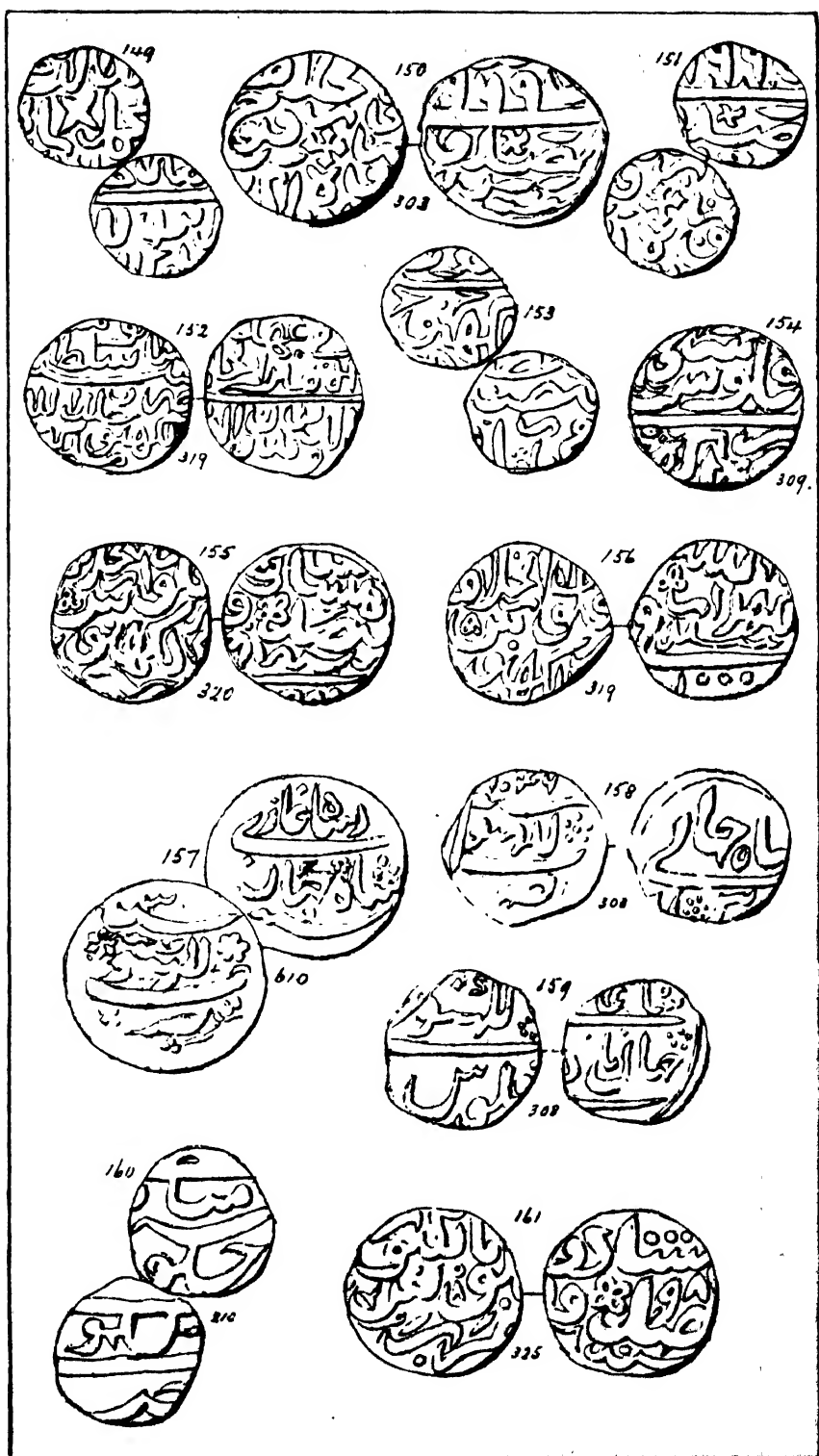


<u>KANAUJ - SHERGARH-MANAUJ - SHANGARH KANAUJ.</u>		
ISLAM SHAH AH. 952 - 960		
135	<p>(ابو المظفر) اسلام شاه بن شيرشاه سلطان خداد الله ملكه شيركوه قنوج          (Abu al muzaffar) Islam Shah bin Sher Shah sultan          Khallad Allah mulkah Shergarh Kanauj          R في عهد الامير الحاج الدين الديان ٩٤٣          Fe ahad al amir al harni al din al diyar 953</p>	DFH
136	Variety with Shergarh 'urf (عرف) Kanauj same date	BM
137	Another variety same date	BM
138	١٣٥ تا ١٣٤	BM
139	١٤٠ تا ١٣٩	BM
140	Another variety with Khallad Allah v. bottom line and dated ٩٤٤ - ٩٥٥	CM
141	Another one dated ٩٤٩ - ٩٥٦	CM
142	Do same date	BM
As SHANGARH		
143	ابو المظفر اسلام شاه سلطان بن شيرشاه خداد الله ملكه	BM
144	Abu al muzaffar Islam Shah sultan bin Sher Shah	DFH
145	Khallad Allah mulkah R في عهد الامير الحاج الدين الديان شاه كره ٩٤٩ Fe ahad al amir al harni al din al diyar Shahgarh 959 144 has date (٩٦٠ - ٩٦٥) - (٩٦١ - ٩٦٥)	DFH
146	١٤٥ same type	DFH
MUHAMMAD ADIL SHAH AH 960-964		
147	<p>ابو المظفر بتايد الرحمن محمد شاه (ادل) سلطان          Abu al muzaffar butayid al rahman Muhammad          Shah 'Adil sultan          R في عهد الامير الحاج الدين الديان شاه كره ٩٦١          Fe ahad al amir al harni al din al diyar Shahgarh          961.</p>	NHV
148	As last. - showing ضرب at the bottom of R	NHV



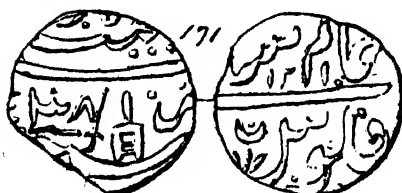
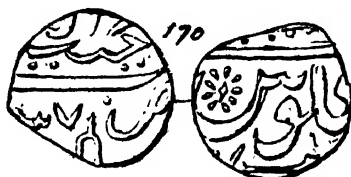
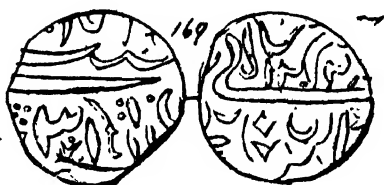
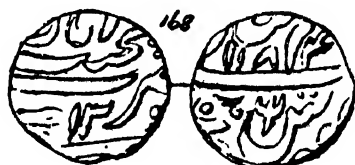
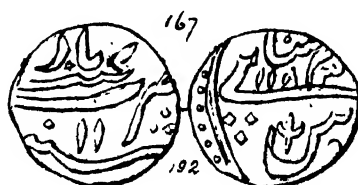
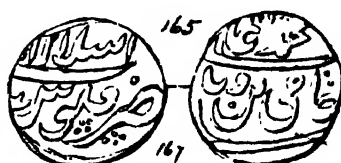
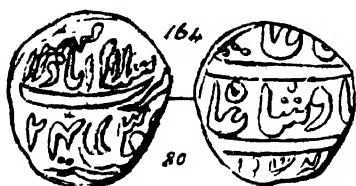
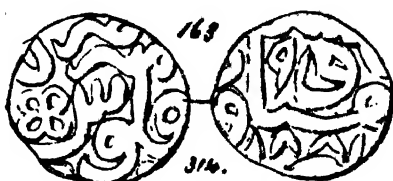
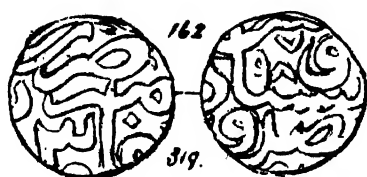


149	Same type as last, reading - Abu al mujaffer butaqid al rahman Muhammad Shah 'Adl sultan R. Fi ahad al amir al hami al din al duyān Shahgarh 961 As SHANGARH KANAUF. ANBAR. A.H. 963-1014	BM.
150	دار الخلافۃ ضرب قنوج (عرف شاذ گ (ر) zart Kanauf wif Shahgarh. Kanauf alias Shahgarh R. Fi sanat 969 سنه و ششت نہ nuhsad wa shasht nuh = nine hundred & sixty nine	CM.
151	$\frac{1}{2}$ darn same type and date. LAKHNAU. LUCKNOW. SHER SHAH. A.H. 946-952	BM.
152	اوالمظفر شیرشاہ سلطان خلد اللہ ملکہ ضرب لکھنؤ Abu al mujaffer Sher Shah sultan Khallad allah mulkah zart Lakhnau. R. فی بعد الامیر الحاج الدینار الدین قریب و Fi ahad al amir al hami al dunya wa al din farid	BM
	ANBAR. A.H. 963-1014	
153	فلوس ضرب لکھنؤ. 5 darn. R. Fi tarikh nuhsad shasht- 96x Fi sanat 986 nuhsad wa hashlad wa shasht	BM
154	فلوس اکبر شاہ. Akbar Shahi above As last with	CM
155	دار الخلافۃ فلوس ضرب لکھنؤ. R. Sanat fi 986 nuhsad wa hashlad wa shasht	
156	Ob. as last. R. Sanat fi 1000 ek hijar allah Akbar? SHAH JAHAN A.H. 1037-1068.	Red.
157	..... ضرب لکھنؤ سنه .... R. Sanat 5 Shah Jahan badshah ghazi zart Lakhnau sanat 1046. R. Shah Jahani falus	CM
158	Lakhnau falus. R. Shah Jahan badshah ghazi	DFH
159	AURUNGZEB 'ALAMGIR A.H. 1068-1118	Red.
160	فلوس مبارک. R. Lakhnau mutarak. MANIKPUR. ANBAR. A.H. 963-1014	Red.
161	فلوس مانیکپور R. 98x سنه و ششت نہ و شناد و 98x	RB.

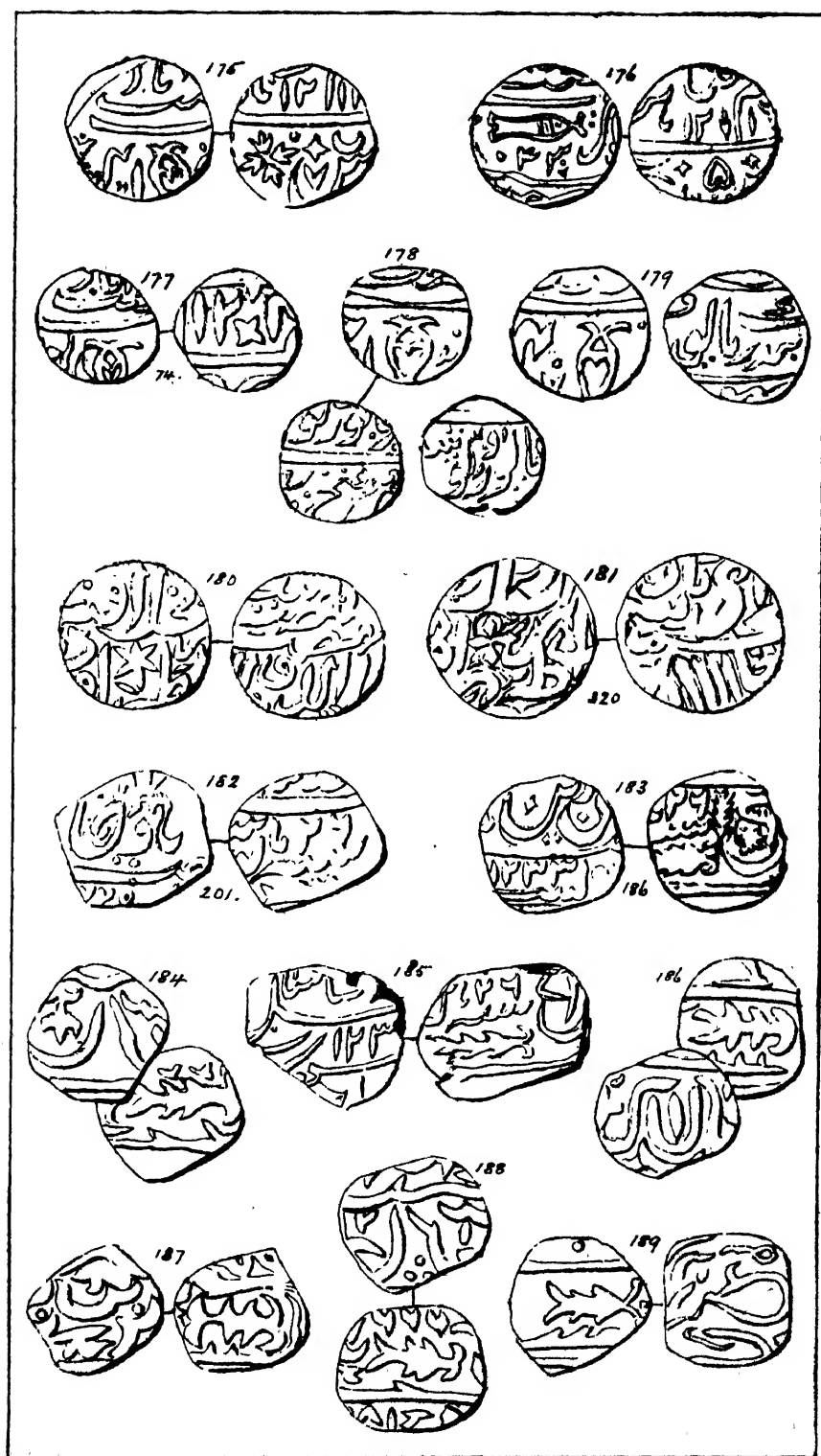


## UNITED PROVINCES.

<u>MEERUT - MĪRATH or MĪRTHA (Rajpudana)</u>		
<u>AKBAR. A.H. 963 - 1614</u>		
162	زارت میراث - ضرب میراث فلوس. R. 987. <i>Rukhsad wa hashtād wa haft</i> 987	O.
163	As last but dated - <i>Rukhsad wa hashtād wa hasht</i> 988	Rod.
<u>MUTTRA - ISLAMABAD. MATHURA.</u>		
<u>SHAH 'ĀLAM II A.H. 1173 - 1221</u>		
164	زارت اسلام آباد - ضرب اسلام آباد فلوس سنه ۲۴ Mathura jalus sanat 24 R. شاه عالم بادشاه غازی Shah 'Ālam badshah ghazī	W
165	زارت اسلام آباد - ضرب اسلام آباد فلوس سنه ۱۱۸۳ bing portions of Allah (Muham) Shah Alam Shah hamī dīn R.	Bl.
166	زارت اسلام آباد (11) 77. R. Shah 'Ālam badshah ghazī	Rod.
<u>NAJIBABAD</u>		
<u>SHAH 'ĀLAM II A.H. 1173 - 1221</u>		
167	زارت نجیب آباد سنه ۱۱ - R. 1183. <i>Ālam Shaki jalus</i> 1183	BM.
168	As last with sanat 15 - 12 R. 1184. ۴ in curl of س. date 1184	BM.
169	Sanat 31. A and zart Najibabad R. ۱۲۰۲ in curl of س. date 1202	BM
170	(Sanat) 37. A and zart Najibabad R. ۱۲۰۲ in curl of س. date —	BM
171	Sanat 38. A and zart Najibabad R. ۱۲۱۰ in curl of س. date 1210	NH.
172	Sanat 39. A and zart Najibabad R. ۱۲۰۲ in curl of س. date 12xx	BM
173	Sanat (3) 9. (a fish) and zart Najibabad R. <i>Ālam shaki jalus</i> . no date	BM
174	Sanat 37. a fish and zart Najibabad R. ۱۲۱۵ in curl of س. date 1215	BM.



175	<p>جارت راجپتاباد سانال 41 ضرب محیب آباد (سنه 1214)          R Alam Shahi jalus 1214</p>	L M
176	<p>Sanat 48 and gart Rajitabad          R in curl of س date 1216 Alam Shahi jalus +</p>	B M
	<u>UNDER SIMH RULE.</u>	
177	<p>جارت راجپتاباد          R 124 x</p>	WHY
178	As last	B M
179	<p>R Portions of the poetical legend used on the coins          of the Sikhs          دیک تیغ و فتح و نصرت بید رنگ          یافت از نانک گورو گوبند سنگ          =          Deq tigh wa fath wa narrat i be darang          Yāfāt az Nanak Guru Gobind Singh          = Abundance, the sword, victory and help without delay          Guru Gobind Singh obtained from Nanak  <u>ODDH = AWADH</u>  <u>AKBAR. A.H. 963 - 1014</u></p>	B M
180	<p>Sar al Khalifat khitta Awadh (جارت)          R Nāsir al duniya wa al dīn, Nuhād shast hasht 968          ناصر الدینا والدین نهمد ششت هشت</p>	L M
181	<p>Sar al Khalifat khitta Awadh gart          Jalal al dīn Muḥam-          mad Akbar badshah</p>	C M
	<u>SHAH ĀLAM II A.H. 1173 - 1221</u>	
182	Native paista imitating those of Samares, struck in	Bl.
183	the province of Oudh and possibly at the Lucknow mint	Bl.
184	see no 61. The later are of degenerate type with reversed ins.	B M
185	Portions of. - سک زدر هفت کشور ساج فصل ال	WHY
186	حاجی دین محمد شاه عالم یاد شاه	6
187	Sikka gad bar haft Kuthiur sahya fazl ilah	6
188	Ḥammī dīn Muḥammad Shah Ālam padishah =	6
189	The defender of the religion of Muḥam? Shah Ālam Padishah Shadow of the divine favour, put his stamp on the seven climes	6



ODDH (KINGDOM). Capital LAKHNAUGHAZI AL DIN HAIDAR. A.H. 1234 - 1243

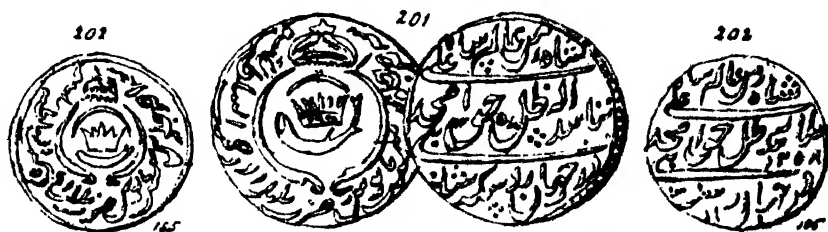
- 190 Arms in imitation of East India Co., in centre ۲۶ سنہ = 4۲36 N.H.V.
- 191 Portions of inscription - to right جلوس - jalus - above arms B.M.  
 مہمانت دار الامارہ لکھنؤ - maimanat dar al imarat Lakhnau  
 to left, مانوس - manus. Below, جہاں سوبہ اودھ - jahaں soubah Oudh  
 R. Portions of legend of Shah 'Alam as No 187 + date 1284  
 Note: The above were issued in the name of Shah 'Alam, the next  
 ones in his own
- 192 Arms + inscrip<sup>n</sup> as last, but in centre "year one" سنہ احد.  
 R. Portions of, سکہ زد برسیم و نو از فضل ذو المنن [غازی الدین],  
 سکھا زاد ہرسم و نو از فضل ذوالمنن - جید, عالی نسب شاہ, سنہ ۱۲۳۵  
 dar al manan, Ghazi al din Haidar 'Ali nasab Shah Jahan 1235.  
 - Ghazi al din Haidar of lofty lineage, King of the World struck  
 coins in gold + silver by the grace of the great and almighty God B.M.
- 193 The same but dated - ۲. سنہ - sanat. 2 + ۱۲۳۶ = 1236 B.M.

NASIR AL DIN HAIDAR A.H. 1243 - 1253.

- 94 As 190 - but Lakhnau is termed Sar al sultanat. سلطانۃ ۱۲۴۲  
 درہر سکھا شہ ردا, لطف الہ [سبھ مرتبہ شاہ جہاں سلیمان شاہ ۱۲۴۲]  
 Sar har sikhā shahī gada jī lutf ilah, Shahr martaba Shah Jahan  
 Sulaiman, Jah. 1244. The royal coin struck by Sulaiman, Jah etc. B.M.
- 195 As 190 but with Sar al sultanat Lakhnau. sanat. 3  
 ۱۲۴۴ نائب ہدی نصیر الدین جید, بادشاہ [سکھا زد برسیم و نو از فضل حق ظلال الہ]  
 R. Sikha jad burseem wa jar af jahl hakik gill ilah - Na ib mahidi  
 Nasir al din Haidar badshah. - The Nail of Mehdi, Nasir al din  
 Haidar, the King, struck coins in silver + gold under the grace  
 and protection of God B.M.
- 196 As last but sanat 0.5. and on R. (۱۲۴)۷ 1247 B.M.
- 197 Similar with date on R. ۱۲۴۹. 1249 B.M.
- 198 Sanat. ۳. 3. Shows the R.H. and bottom clearly of coins 190-197 B.M.

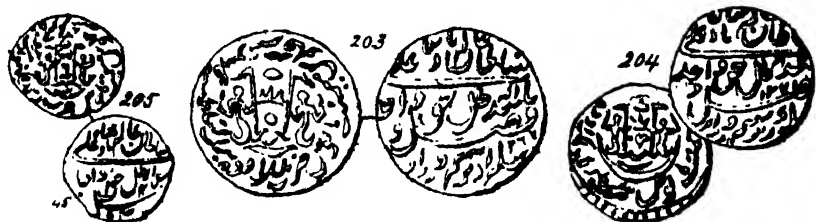
MUHAMMAD 'ALI SHAH A.H. 1253 - 1258

- 199 Two females supporting a crown circular ins. - jalus maimanat  
 manus jaha soubah Oudh, dar al sultanat Lakhnau sanat ah  
 (year only)






	<p>بیچود و کرم سک ز در جهان محمد علی بادشاه زمان ۱۲۵۴  <i>Bejūd wa karm sikka jad dur jahān, Muham<sup>d</sup>-Ali badshah zaman 1254</i> - <i>Muham<sup>d</sup>-Ali, King of the Universe, by his grace and benevolence struck coins in the world. 1254</i> B.M.</p>	
200	<p>Similar but of rude type and dated sanat. ۲. year 2  <u>AMJAD 'ALI SHAH. A.H. 1258 - 1263</u> B.M.</p>	
201	<p>Fish, oar, and umbrella, enclosed by two swords. Around,  <i>Sanat ahd jalus maimanat manus garb mulkah Qudh bait al sultānat Lakhnau.</i> R در جهان سک شایع بتائید اله [ظل حق] .  <i>Dur jahān jad sikka shahi benāid alah, jill hark, Amjad 'Ali Shah zaman alam panah. 1258</i> .  <i>Amjad 'Ali, King of the Universe, refuge of the world, shade of God struck royal coins in the world through the help of God.</i> B.M.</p>	
202	<p>Half size - otherwise as last  <u>HAJID 'ALI SHAH A.H. 1263 - 1272.</u> B.M.</p>	
203	<p>Two mermaids holding pennants &amp; clubs. Crown, umbrella, and ball between pennants. Around - "Sanat ahd jalus maimanat manus garb mulkah Qudh bait al sultānat Lakhnau -  <i>سنة اهد جلوس مینت مانس صرب ملکه اوده بیت السلطنة لکنو</i>  <i>سک زد درسم وزرار فصل تائید اله [ظل حق] واجد علی سلطان عالم بادشاه.</i>  <i>Sikka jad bursum wa gar az faql taid ilah, jill hark</i>  <i>Wajid 'Ali sultan 'alam badshah. 1263.</i>  <i>Wajid 'Ali, sultan of the world the king the shade of God, struck</i>  <i>coins in silver &amp; gold, through the grace of the Divine help.</i> <sup>1263</sup> B.M.</p>	
204	<p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math> size Same reading except year X &amp; date 1271-1271 B.M.</p>	
205	<p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math> size Similar but year V-7 &amp; date 1270-1270 N.M.</p>	
206	<p>Large. Similar date 1271-1271 B.M.</p>	
207	<p>Are apparently of the same reading, give various dates  to and show the gradual degeneracy of the coinage N.M.</p>	
215	<p>from the original type N.M.</p>	





SAHARANPURAKBAR A.H. 963 - 1014

- 216  Saharanpur falus R. Muh Aban ilahi 41 O.

SHAH ALAM II. A.H. 1173 - 1221


- 217  Jart Saharanpur sanat 41 BM

R.  Alam Shahi falus 1214

- 218  Jart Saharanpur sanat 42. WHV

R.  Alam Shahi falus 1215.

- 219 Another similar, same date. BM.

- 220  Jart Saharanpur sanat 44

R.  Alam Shahi falus 1219 BM


- 221  Jart Saharanpur sanat 44 BM

R.  Alam Shahi falus. 1217


- 222  Jart Saharanpur sanat 44 BM

R.  Alam Shahi falus. 1217.

SAMBHALSHER SHAH. A.H. 946 - 952

- 223  Sher Shah sultan jart Samb-

hal Margins illegible Rod


R.  Fi'ahad al amir al hami

Margin al lāh al din = al den the others illegible DM.

AKBAR A.H. 963 - 1014.

- 224  Jart Sambhal rim tanka


AKbar shahi

R.  Amardad (month) ilahi 44 O.

MUMINĀBĀD - BINDRABAN - See also BINDRABAN, p 98

These coins were inadvertently omitted from the above

SHAH ALAM II A.H. 1173 - 1221

- 225  Falus jart Muminabad 40 BM.

R.  Shah Alam bādshah ghāsi sikka mubārak 1212 -

شاه عالم باد شاه غازی سکه مبارک ۱۲۱۲

- 226  Jart Muminabad R. Alam Shahi falus PL



SRINAGAR-GAHRWALPRADIP SHAH S. 1774 - 1828

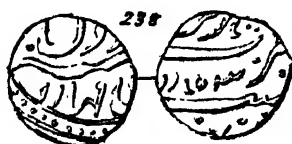
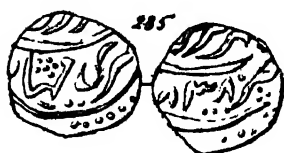
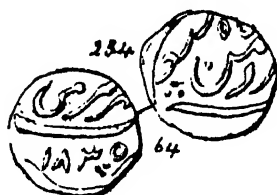
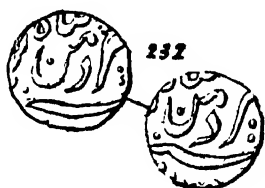
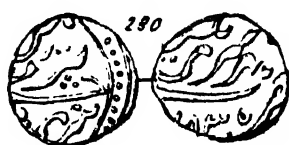
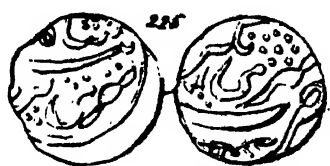
- 225 Sri Pradip Shah = سری پردیب شاہ  
R. Jart Srinagar - جارت سری نگر BM
- 226 Sri Pradip Shah = سری پردیب شاہ  
R. Jart Srinagar : BM
- 227 Jart Srinagar sambat 1827 = جارت سری نگر سنہ ۱۸۲۷ R. BM

LALLAT SHAH S. 1828 - 1837

- 228 Sri Maharajah Lallat Shah = سری مہاراجہ لال شاہ (جیو)  
Jart 1830 = سنہ ۱۸۳۰ جارت شہر سری نگر  
shahr Srinagar = Shahr in the city of Srinagar BM
- 229 Another dated 1831 BM

PARDUMAN SHAH S. 1842 - 1861

- 230 Sri Maharajah Par. duman Shah jyo R. Sambat 1835 Jart Shahr Srinagar BM
- 231 Same but smaller BM
- 232 Another both sides alike. BM
- 233 do as No 230 BM
- 234 Another large one shewing the word جیو jyo DFH
- 235 Another dated 1838 BM
- 236 do do do ۱۱۳۸ ? BM
- 237 do do 1845 ' small BM
- 238 do do 1853 ' BM



## PART II

### HISTORY OF THE PANJAB

*The history of India in the earlier pages of this work briefly commemorates the chief facts in the history of the Panjab and therefore the main points only need be mentioned here. This history is representative of the different races who have conquered India and the plains between its rivers formed the battle ground for mastery of empire.*

*In 327 B.C. Alexander the Great advanced as far as the Sutley and the Greco-Bactrian dynasty founded by his general, Seleucus, which lasted till about 126 B.C. has left many remains Chandragupta of the Mauryan dynasty who ruled Magadha about this period (303 B.C.) added the Panjab to his dominions, and a little later it was a stronghold of the Buddhists as early as the 7<sup>th</sup> century Musalman invaders from the West began to devastate the district.*

*It was not till 975 however that Sabuktigin, general of Khurāsān, father of the great Mahmud, advanced beyond the Indus to plant the Muhammadan power firmly in the heart of the Panjab. In 1027 Mahmud of Ghazni made Lahore the capital of a subject province. From Lahore, the seat of empire was removed to Delhi by Muhammad Ghori founder of the second Muhammadan dynasty circ 1193. From this period onward the coins in this work form a chronological picture of the many changes of dynasty experienced and should prove of service to the student. In 1524 the Mughal prince Babar invaded India and succeeded in conquering the whole Panjab as far as shortund. Two years later he defeated the Afghan army at Panipat, entered Delhi as a conqueror and founded the Mughal dynasty. The gradual decline of the Mughals and the rise of the Sikhs into power commenced in the middle of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The invasion of Nadir Shah in 1738*

and that of Ahmad Shah Durrani in 1762 for a while checked the power of the Sikhs, but true to their faith the Sikhs rose once more as their conquerors withdrew and initiated a final struggle, which resulted in their complete independence. The overthrow of the Sikhs, the final collapse of the Mughals and the advent of the British as a paramount power are set out in further detail as beforementioned in the earlier pages of this work.

## THE GURMUKHI ALPHABET

also called SIKH and PANJABI

### VOWELS.

ਅ	ਆ	ਇ	ਈ	ਉ	ਊ	ਏ	ਏ	ਓ	ਊ
a	ā	i	ī	u	ū	e	ai	o	au

### SECONDARY FORM.

ਕ	ਕਾ	ਕਿ	ਕੀ	ਕੁ	ਕੂ	ਕੇ	ਕੈ	ਕੌ	ਕੁ	ਕੁ
ka	kā	ki	kī	ku	kū	ke	kai	ko	kra	kwa

### CONSONANTS.

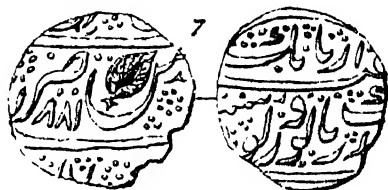
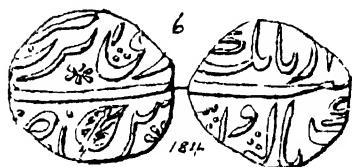
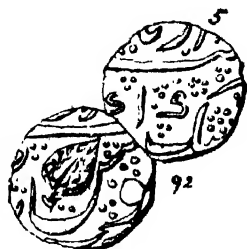
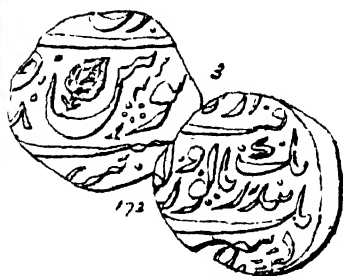
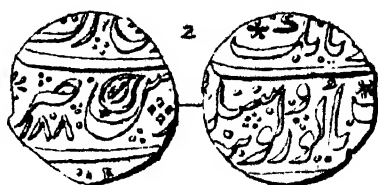
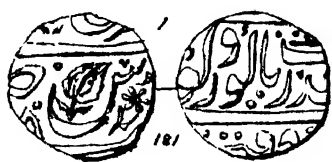
ਕ	ਖ	ਗ	ਘ	ਙ	ਚ	ਛ	ਜ	ਝ	ਞ	ਟ
ka	kha	ga	gha	ṅa	ch, ca	cha	ja	jha	ña	ṭa
ਠ	ਡ	ਢ	ਣ	ਤ	ਥ	ਦ	ਧ	ਨ	ਪ	ਫ
ṭha	ḍa	ḍha, re	ṇa	ta	tha	da	dha	na	pa	pha
ਬ	ਭ	ਮ	ਯ	ਰ	ਲ	ਵ	ਸ਼	ਹ	ਸ	ਖ਼
ba	bha	ma	ya	ra	la	la	va	ra	sa	ha

For list of DURRANI and SIKH rulers see page 229

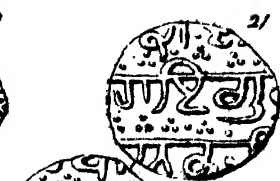
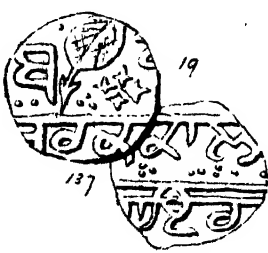
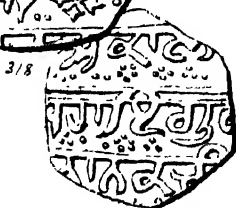
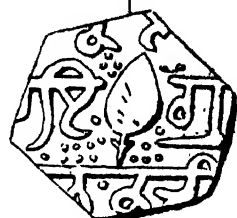
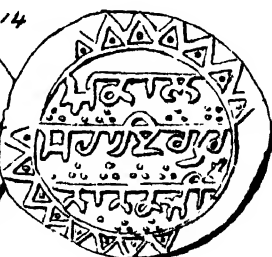
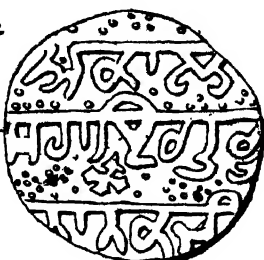


BRITISH INDIA.THE PANJAB.AMRITSAR.RANJIT SINGH. S. 1876-1896

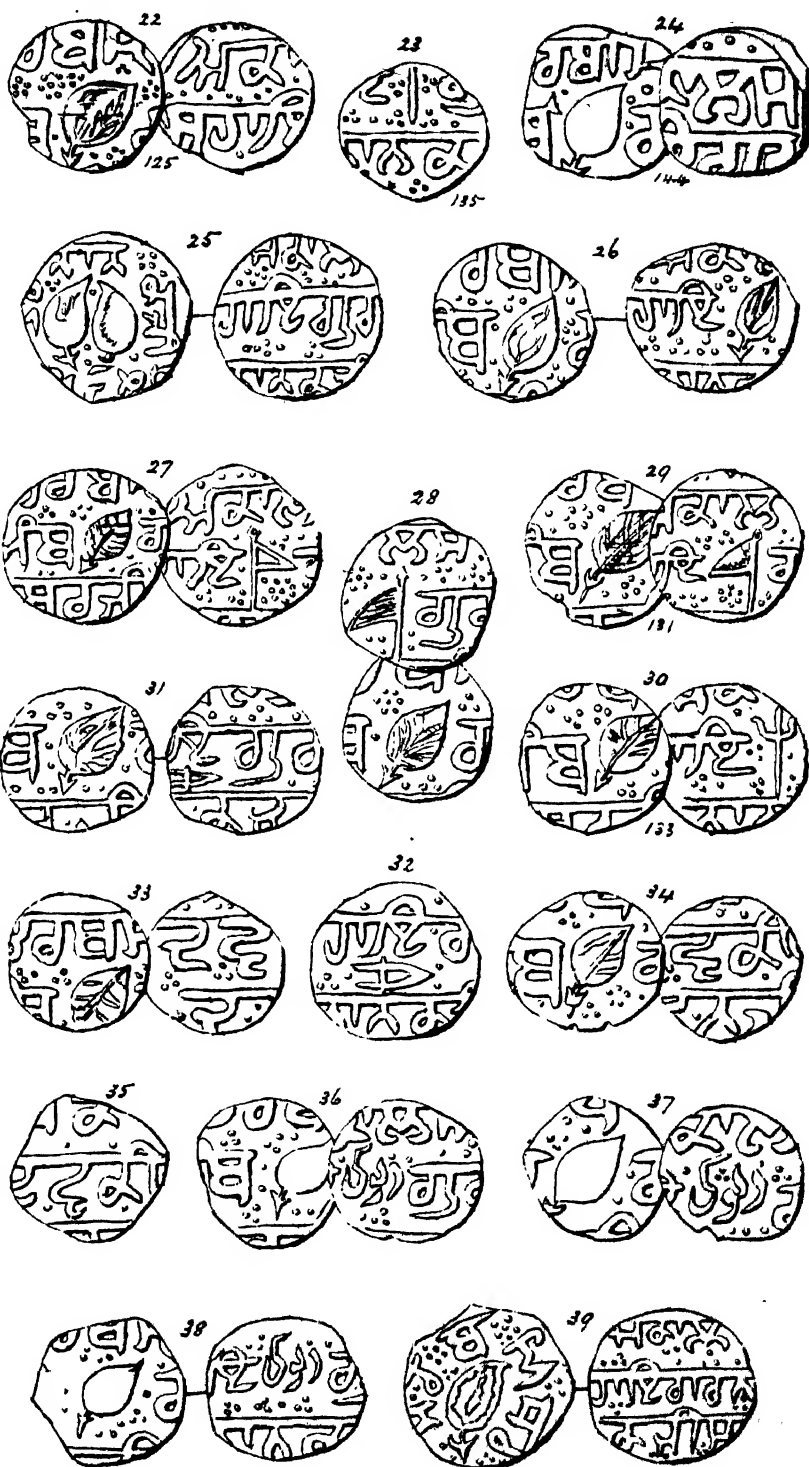
1	A pipal leaf - a favourite sign or mark of the Sikhs ۱۸۸۰ مہرت سرې مانوس ضرب سہی - Jalus mainan- at manus garb Sri Amritsar 1880. (Portions only) R. Portion of the Sikh couplet. or two line verse. دلگ تیغ و فتح و نصرت بید رنگ - یافت از نانک گورو گوہند سنگ Seq. leg. fath narrat i be darang Yaff. of Nanak Guru Gobind Singh = "Abundance, the sword, victory and keep without delay Guru Gobind Singh obtained from Nanak" (Dr Gobind Singh) 2 Shows other portions of inscription on both sides. 3 do 4 the same 5 the same 6 the same, much clear 7 the same. date 1881 8 A leaf. ۱۸۳۰ سنہ اکال ضرب سہی مانوس تخت. Maïmanat manus tarht akal garb Sri sanat 1880 (PAD-S. 1887) R. بابا نانک فتح تیغ گورو گوہند سنگ فضل - Bābā Nānak fath tegh Gur Gobind Singh fagl. 9 A leaf. In Gurmukhī (the alphabet of the gurus or disciples of Nanak, the founder of the Sikh religion). ਅਰਧ ਗਰਬ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਅਧਿਰਤਮਰ ਅਮਰਿਤਸਰ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਜੀ. Struck in the illustrious Amritsar. ੧੮੮੫ = 1885? S. R. A cross, ਅਕਾਲ ਅਕਾਲ ਮਗਾਣਿ ਸਾਹੀ ਗੁਰ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਨਾਨਕ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਜੀ. 10 Variety without cross, same date? 11 Variety with flag. Amratsar misspell.?	W.H.V. D.F.H. V. S. H. V. H. B.M. R. R. R.
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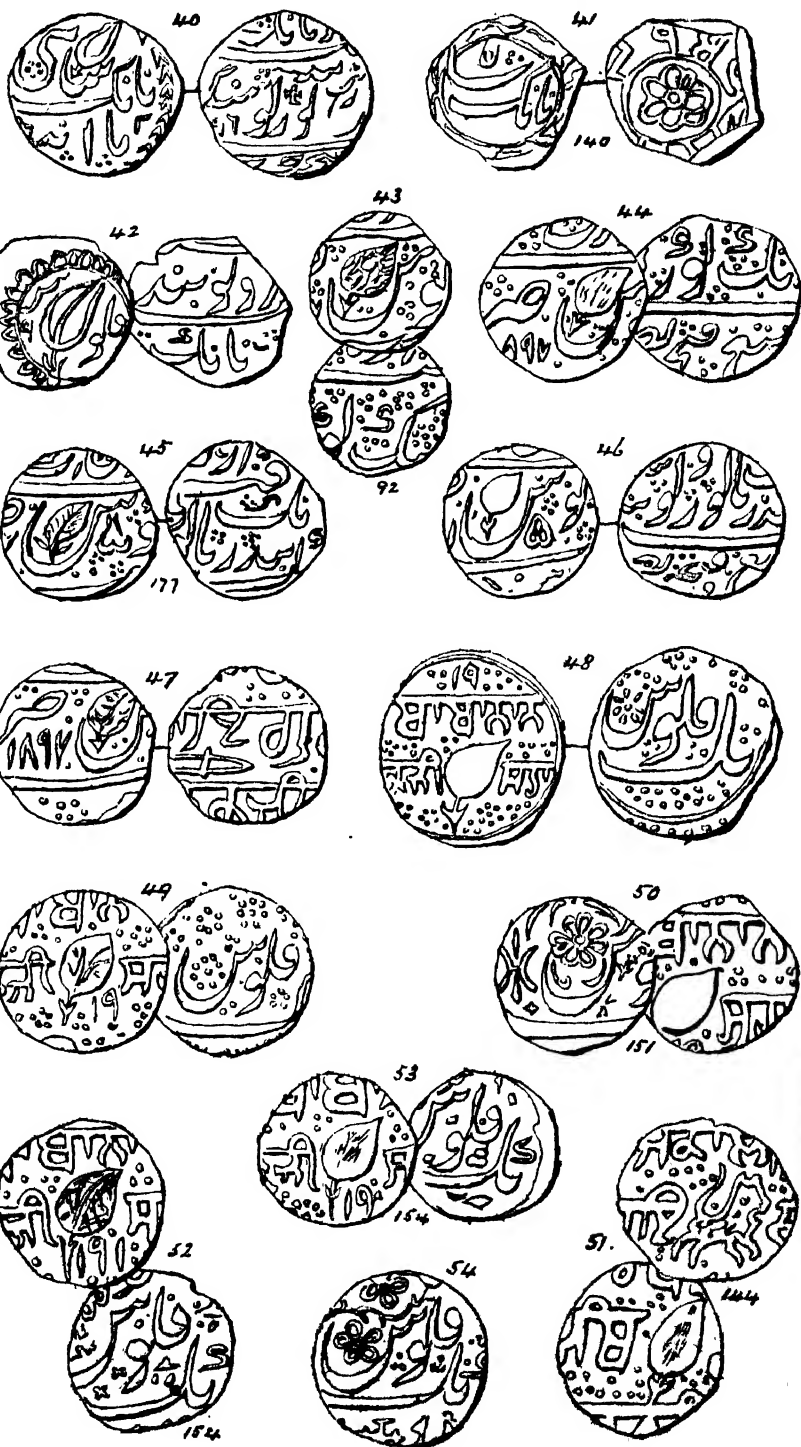
12	Another variety same reading. "Jart Sri Ambrakhar ji 185 x" A. Akal sahai guru namak ji The i-terminating "Sahai": म ग र forms a prominent feature on some of these coins	R.
13	Another, hexagon shape and leaf on both sides.	R.
14	Variety of smaller type shewing plainly the whole of the date. - 1895 (These large pieces appear to be proofs from the dies used in striking the coins in ordinary use and weigh about 600 grains.)	R.
15	Quarter size ? Same reading	
16	do Same reading differently arranged.	H.
17	Another large piece shewing flag in centre of obverse	S.
18	Half size. Same reading hexagonal.	S.
19	Quarter size Type of last.	S.
20	Variety with flower in centre of R.	R.M.
21	Somewhat larger type.	V.



	<p>The coins numbered from 22 to 38 have portions of the same legends as those preceding, viz;          In Gurmukhī अरघ जारु श्री श्री अधिरुमर          Amratsar श्री जे. Struck in the illustrious Amratsar</p> <p>२. अराल Akal सहाई सहै गुरु Guru नानक Na-nak श्री जे.</p>	
22	The pipal leaf. (J)rt श्री २ Akal सहै	V.
23	Flag staff. (sahāi   gurū). bottom line "Nanak"	V.
24	Has very large letters	V.
25	Two pipal leaves with the legend around. "Akal sahāi guru nanak jē." २ Same in straight lines.	R.
26	Leaf on both sides. Ob. Jart श्री (Amratsar) २ Akal सहै Guru nanak jē.	H.
27	Same legend. Ob. Leaf, २. Flag to right.	B.M.
28	do do २. do left.	B.M.
29	Same, different design on flag.	H.
30	Same legend. Ob. Leaf २. Trident.	H.
31	do do २. Dagger. (= Katar)	H.
32	do do २. do	R.
33	Ob. Pipal leaf and "Jart श्री Amratsar"	B.M.
34	२. In Gurmukhī अराल Akal देवरी Devaki देवराज	B.M.
35	danaj (Devaki was the mother of Krishna).	R.
36	Ob. Pipal leaf and "Jart श्री Amratsar"	B.M.
37	२. ديوکي. Devaki, in centre of the usual Gurmukhī	B.M.
38	inscription. Akal सहै Guru nanak jē.	B.M.
39	Leaf - Jart Amra(har)? २ Akal सहै Guru nanak jē.	R.



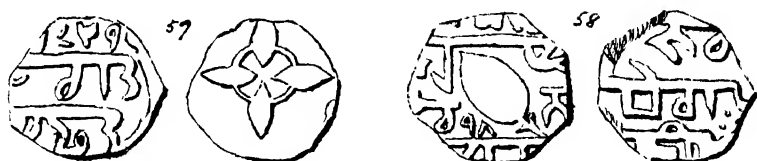
40	<i>Sas ana i Nanak Shahi</i> (18/96. ۱۸۹۶ باوانک نانک شاهی) to Anna of the Nānak Shah. R. A cross. Portions of the Sikh couplet as Re 1 (These are known as <i>Khalsia paissa</i> )	B.M.
41	In centre Nanak Shah inscription around unread. R. Rosette, in Gurmukhī "Jart Ambratsar"?	B.M.
42	Pīpal leaf. Falus 9 - ۹ فلوس R. Portions of Sikh couplet. "Nanak" at bottom	B.M.
<u>SHER SINGH. S. 1897. 1900.</u>		
43	Half paissa? Portions of (falus) maimanah manus Jart Sri Amratsar 1897. - ۷ امرت سری R. Portions of the Sikh couplet, "Deg, lag fath nasrat. i be darang, Haft of Nānak Guru Gobind Singh".	H.
44	Paissa, with inscript <sup>n</sup> as last dated 1897.	R.
45	do with ornament 	S
46	do do 	B.M.
47	Ob. as last. inscript <sup>n</sup> without ornament but date very plain 1897. R. Katar or dagger and Gurmukhī inscript <sup>n</sup> (portions) "Akāl sakhāi Guru Nanak jī".	B.M.
48	In Gurmukhī, घाघा Bāba ਨਾਨਕ ਨੀ ਜੀ ਸਾਹਿ sakhāi 1900. R. In Persian. 4x falus - یک فلوس - one falus	R
49	Variety with date below.	B.M.
50	" " ornaments, rosette etc.	S.
51	A lion. Akāl sakhāi guru R. A leaf and portions of "Jart Sri Ambratsar jī"	R.
<u>DULIP SINGH. S. 1900-1904</u>		
52	In Gurmukhī "Bāba Nanak jī sakhāi 1901" R. In Persian "4x falus" cross, in curl of س.	S.
53	Similar, peculiar 9 looks like 4. - ۴	H.
54	do variety of R. with rosettes & cross.	B.M.





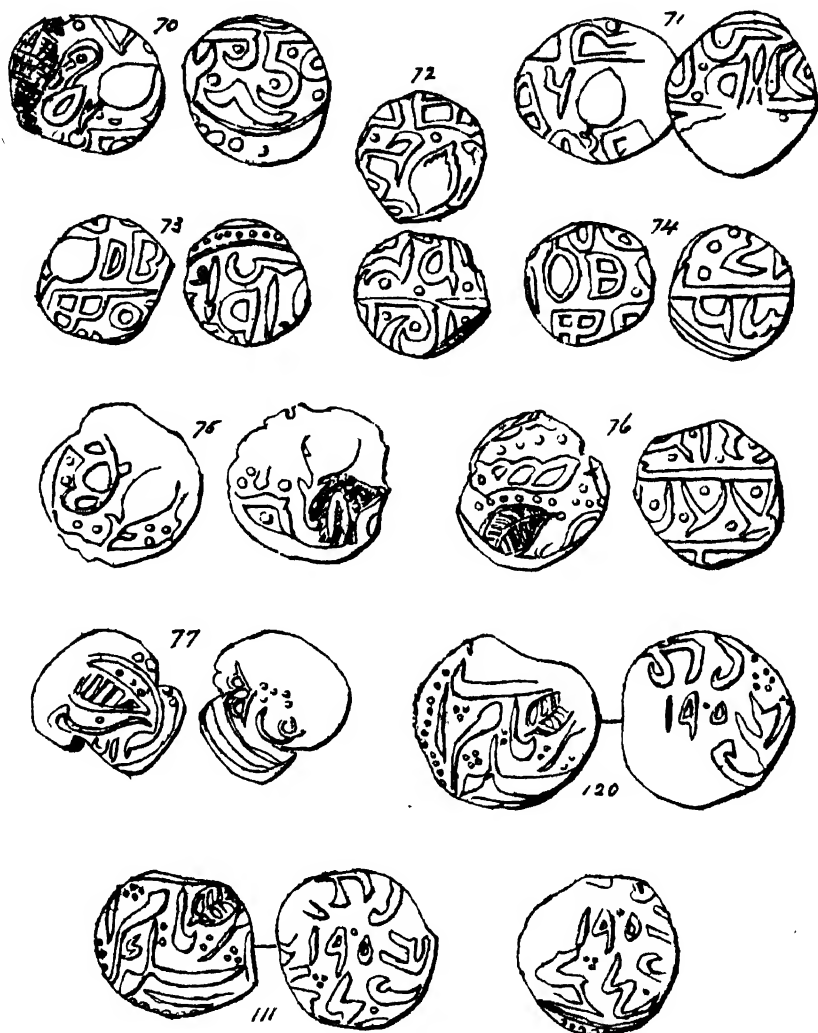
SIKH COINS OF UNDETERMINED MINT.

55	Nanak Shahi R. A wheel 1887.	B.M.
56	Leaf? H H 3 9 R. 19 (?) 591 T	B.M.
57	1879 or 29 33 63 R. Circle with four spikes.	R.
58	Leaf. 98. Have been attributed to Dera Ghazi Khan. R. 33 30 30 (! 43 T Dhera 4 T 30 Ghazi 43 Khan)	R.
59	Similar double struck.	V.
60	Similar with leaf to right.	S.
61	Lily garbled inscr. (Some coins of Mullam have a lily) R. Leaf, "Baba nanak": around	V.
62	another similar	B.M.
63	" "	V.
64	Leaf + inscr. R. T H 3 3 : (Ambrat) sar ji.	H.
65	Leaf + inscr. R. Cross	H.
66	Leaf + inscr. R. inscr. seems to read from top + bottom of lines in the centre of field.	H.
67	Leaf R. variety of last?	H.
68	Leaf. Baba - - around. R. another variety?	H.
69	Leaf. R. garbled inscription?	H.

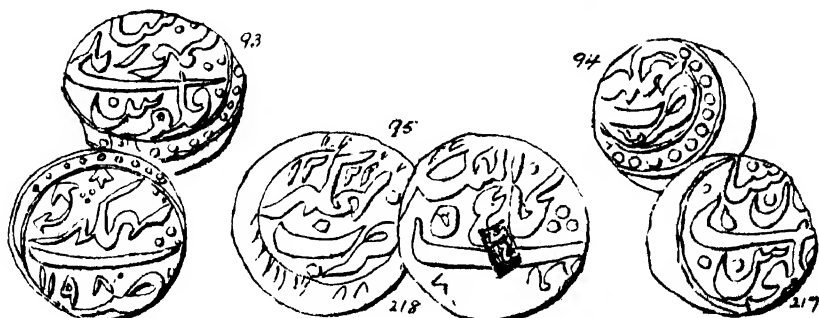


SIXTH COINS OF UNDETERMINED MINT.70 *Pipal leaf**R.*71 *Leaf**R.*72 *Leaf**R.*73 *Leaf**R.*74 *Leaf**R.*75 *Leaf both sides**R.* countermarked76 *Leaf**R.*76 *Leaf samat. xx21.**R.* ?78 *Leaf* *ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ**R.* Date 15/ 1905. inscription unread79 *Another*

80

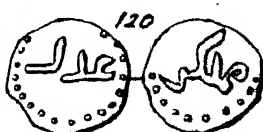
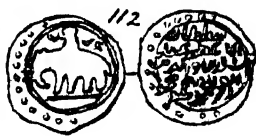
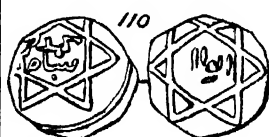
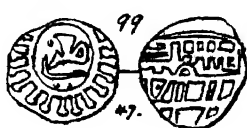
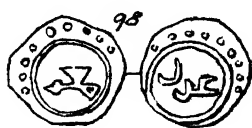


	<u>ATAK BANARES</u>	<u>AKBAR A.H. 946-1014</u>	
84	جارت فلوس اتک بنارس - <i>Jart falus Atak Banares.</i>		
R.	37 (Month) Amardad ilahi. امرداد الہی ۳۷		
85	As last but with month, مهر - <i>Mihir</i>		C.M.
86	The same with ۴۰ بہمن الہی - <i>Bahman ilahi 40.</i>		0
87	do ۴۱ فروردین الہی - <i>Farwardin ilahi 41.</i>		0
88	do ۴۲ اسفندارمن الہی - <i>Sfandarmuz ilahi 42.</i>		B.M.
	<u>BHAKHAR. (BUKTUR.)</u>		
	<u>AKBAR. A.H. 946-1015.</u>		
89	سکھ فلوس ضرب بکھر - <i>Pikka falus zart Buktur</i>		
R.	980 Samat nuhsad wa hashtad. ستم نھصد و ہشتاد		0
	<u>MUHAMMAD SHAH. A.H. 1131-1161</u>		
90	15 (4 <sup>th</sup> of ruga) جارت بکھر - <i>Jart Bhakhar 15</i>		
R.	1145 Muhammad Shahi falus محمد شاہی فلوس ۱۱۴۵		B.M.
	<u>NADIR SHAH A.H. 1151-60.</u>		
91	1156 جارت بکھر - <i>Jart Bhakhar 1156</i>		
R.	Nador Shahi falus. ناد، شاہی فلوس		B.M.
	<u>AHMAD SHAH A.H. 1160-1187.</u>		
92	8 جارت بکھر سال - <i>Jart Bhakhar sanal 8</i>		
R.	1168 Ahmad Shahi falus احمد شاہی فلوس ۱۱۶۸		B.M.
	<u>TAIMUR SHAH. A.H. 1167-1207</u>		
93	1198 جارت بکھر - <i>Jart Bhakhar 1198</i>		
R.	Taimur Shahi falus. تیمور شاہی فلوس		B.M.
	<u>ZAMAN SHAH A.H. 1207-16</u>		
94	Jart Bhakhar. زمان شاہی فلوس. <i>Jaman Shahi falus.</i>		B.L.
	<u>SHUJA' AL MULK A.H. 1216, 1218-24. 1255.</u>		
95	Jart Bhakhar 1222. R. Shah Shuja' al mulk + c fm. raj? <i>Shah Shuja' al mulk + c fm. raj?</i>		B.L.
	<u>CHHACHRAULI. SHAH ALAM II A.H. 1173-1221.</u>		
96	42 جارت چھچھراولی سال - <i>Jart Chhachrauli sanal. 42.</i>		
R.	1215 Alam Shahi falus عالم شاہی فلوس ۱۲۱۵		C.M.
97	Another variety with regnal year 41 and A.H. 1616 ??		L.M.



DEHLI (SULTANS OF)MU'IZ AL DIN MUHAMMAD IBN SAM. A.H. 589-602

98	معز - Mu'iz R. عد - adl	Rod
99	معز - Mu'iz R. Bull. सो समन्त - Pri samanta	Rod
100	Horreman to २. सो हमोरः - Pri hamira - Amir R. السلطان الاعظم محمد بن سام - Al sultan al azim Muḥ <sup>2</sup> bin Sam	Th.
101	Horreman to l. R. as last.	Th.
102	Horreman. R. سيف - Saif al sultan al azim abu al muḡaffar	Th
103	Muham <sup>2</sup> bin Sam R. السلطان المعظم معز الدنيا والد بن Al sultan al ma'azzim Mu'iz al din wa al din	Th
104	Horreman. R. ابو المظفر محمد بن سام - Abu al muḡaffar Muḥ <sup>2</sup> bin Sam. R. as last	Th.
105	Horreman. Pri hamira. R. Bull. सा महमद सामे - Pri Muḥ <sup>2</sup> bin Sam	Th.
106	Debased Horreman & bull. R. महमद सामि - Muham <sup>2</sup> Sami	Th
107	معز الدين - Mu'iz al din R. والد بن wa al din	YAF Rod
109	सो मज - Pri Mu'iz reversed, جال - jalal: on rump. R. Adl al sultan	Rod
110	محمد بن سام - Muham <sup>2</sup> bin Sam. R. ابو ال - or 'al sultan	Rod
<u>MAHMUD BIN MUHAMMAD BIN SAM.</u>		
111	Horreman. R. Al sultan al azim Mahmud bin Muḥ <sup>2</sup> bin Sam	C.C.
112	Elephant. R. Al sultan al azim Ghias al din abu al Fath Mah mud bin Muham <sup>2</sup> bin Sam. السلطان الاعظم غياث الدين ابو الفتح محمود بن	Rod.
113	Elephant. R. Al sultan al azim abu al Fath Mahmud bin Muḥ <sup>2</sup> bin Sam	Rod.
<u>TAJ AL DIN YALDUZ - General of Muḥ<sup>2</sup> bin Sam</u>		
114	Al sultan al azim Mu'iz al dunya wa al din. R. Abd al malik al muazzim Taj al dunya wa al din Yalduz.	B.M.
	عبد الملك المعظم تاج الدنيا والدين يلدز	Rod
115	Bull "Pri Mu'iz" R. Mu'iz al dunya wa al din Abd Yalduz.	MMV.
116	Mu'iz al dunya wa al din R. Abd Yalduz - عبد يلدز	Rod.
117	عبد الملك - Abd al malik. R. السلطان الشهيد. Al sultan al shahid.	R.
118	Horreman "Pri hamira". R. Al sultan al muazzim abu al fath Yalduz sultane	
119	Bull "Pri samanta". R. تاج - Taj	Rod
<u>KUTB AL DIN AIBAK A.H. 602-607</u>		
120	عد - adl R. مملکت - Mamlakat or mamlaki	Rod

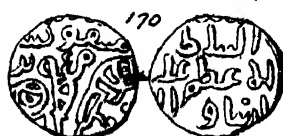
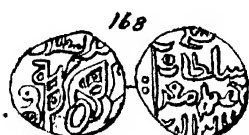
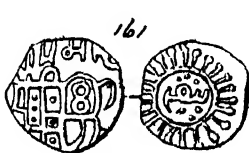
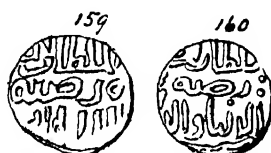
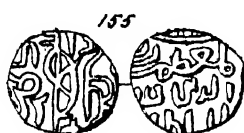
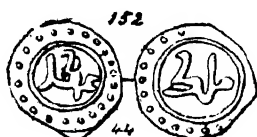
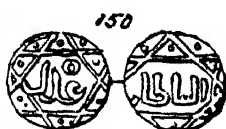




<u>DEHLI contd</u>		
121 + 22, Bull	portions of Hindi. R. قطيع - Kuthi	Rod
	<u>ARAM SHAH. A.H. 607.</u> (Doubtful reading)	
123	Horsemann. R. --- dunya wa alidin ahwal muzaffar Aram. ماله	D
	<u>SHAMS AL DIN ALTAMSH. A.H. 607-633.</u>	
124	Horsemann Sri Hamira. R. Bull. सलतण सा समस दीन = Sultan sā samasa dīn	T
125	As last. R. Shams al dunya wa al dīn Altatamsh, Sultan شمس الدین و الدیو ایلتنش السلطان	T
126	As last R. As last with abu al muzaffar ابوالمظفر	T
127	Horsemann. R. Al sultan al 'ajim. الاظیم. Altatamsh, Sultan	Rod
128	do R. Al sultan al muazzam. المظفم. Altatamsh, Sultan	Rod
129 + 30, Horsemann	with Altatamsh al sultan R. Dehli دهلی	Rod
	Al sultan al 'ajim Shams al dunya wa al dīn	
131	Horsemann. R. -- al dunya wa al dīn Altatamsh al sultan	Rod
132	do R. Shams al dunya wa al dīn al muzaffar Altatamsh	Rod
133	Horsemann. R. شمس و الدین السلطان - Shams wa al dīn al sultan	Rod
134	Horse & star. R. Shams al dunya wa al dīn Altatamsh al sultan	Rod
135	Horsemann "Sri hamira". R. Al sultan al 'ajim Shams al dunya	WNY
136	Al sultan Altatamsh. R. श्री सुनतां निनिनिमिसि सं १२८३ - Sri sultan Lilitimisi san 1283 = A.H. 633.	T
137	Shams. R. श्री समस दीन - Sri samas dīn	T
138	شمس - Shams R. Jc. 'adl	Rod
139	Altatamsh R. السلطان - sultan.	T
140	Shams al dunya(wa) al dīn. R. 'Adl al sultan.	Rod
141 + 42	Shams R. 'Adl	T + R
	<u>ANONYMOUS.</u> Usually ascribed to <u>Altamsh</u>	
143	حضرت دهلی - Hayrat Dehli R. 'Adl sultan.	T
144	5-6 دهلی - Dehli. R. Jc. 'adl.	Rod
147	Dehli 'adl R. Al sultan.	Rod
148	gare hayrat Dehli. R. 'Adl sultan al muazzam قطيع	WNY



	<u>DENLI cont'd</u>	
149	As last but R. seems to read sultanat.	MHV
150	o J se. 'Add 5. R. السلطان. al sultan	T
151	On both sides "Add al sultan" and star.	Rod
152	Add R. لى - malik	Rod
	<u>FĪRŪZ SHAH I RUKN AL DĪN A.H. 633-634</u>	
153	Horsemans "Pri Hamira". R. सुरितां तो रुक्ण दीण - Surilan (- Pullan) Pri Rukn dīn.	C.M.
154	Horsemans. R. 'Āzīm Rukn al dunya wa al dīn Fīrōz. فیروز	Rod
	<u>RAZĪYA JALĀLAT AL DĪN A.H. 634-637</u>	
155	Horsemans. R. السلطان المعظم زید الدین السلطان	Th
160	Al sultan al mu'azzam Raziya al dunya wa al dīn al sultan.	Rod
161-62	Bull. R. In rayed circle رازیة - Razīya.	Rod.
	<u>MU'IZZ AL DĪN BAHRAM SHAH. A.H. 637-639</u>	
163-64	Horsemans. بن سلطان. Bin sultan. R. Al sultan al 'āzīm mu'izz al dunya wa al dīn - السلطان الاعظم معز الدین والدین	T
165	Horsemans "Pri hamira". R. Bull. सुनताण सा मुयजदौ - Sullān Shā (Shah) Mūyagadīn.	T
166-67	Horsemans. R. Abu al mu'azzar Bahram Shah sultan	C.M.
168	As nos 163-64 but has Sehti (دهلیج) above ins. on R.	Rod.
	<u>ĀLĀ AL DĪN MASAUD SHAH. A.H. 639-644.</u>	
169	Horsemans. "Masaud shah". R. (Al sultan) al 'āzīm 'alā al dunya wa al dīn Masaud shah. السلطان الاعظم علا الدین مسعود شاه	T
170	As last, but on obv. has "Masaud Shah bin"	B.M.
171	Horsemans. R. Al sultan al 'āzīm 'Ala al dunya wa al dīn R.	
172	Rude horsemans. R. Al sultan Masaud Shah bin sultan	T.
173	Horsemans. सीषलोफ. Pri khalifa. R. Bull. सी अनावहीण सुरिताण. Pri Āla wa dīn Surilān. Pullan	C.M.
174	As last but the bull is turned to left.	C.M.
175	As nos 173 but is dated on the bulls hindquarters १३००-1800.S.	C.M.
176	Above Bull. अलादीन. Alādīn R. Horsemans.	T



DEHLI cont<sup>d</sup>NĀSIR AL DĪN MAHMUD. A.H. 644-664

- 177 Horseman. محمود. Mahmud श्री हमौर. - Sri Hamirak  
 178 R. Al sultan al ajim Nāsir al dunya wa al dīn. DFH.  
 179 السلطان الأعظم ناصر الدنيا والدين. WNY.  
 180 harwar-horseman R. As above WNY  
 181 Al sultan al ajim R. Nāsir al dunya wa al dīn Rod.  
 182-83 Nāsir 'adl. ناصر عدل R. Hayrat Sekhī. حضرت دهلي. DFH. C.M.

GHIYĀS AL DĪN BALBAN A.H. 664-686

- 184 Balban margin, Sri sultan Ghiyas al dīn. سلطان الاعظم غياث الدنيا والدين. श्री: सुननां गयास दीन. B.M.  
 185 Horseman. R. As last, Al sultan al ajim Ghiyas al dunya wa al dīn. B.M.  
 186 Ghiyas al dunya wa al dīn R. Al sultan mi'azzam Rod.  
 187 Al sultan al ajim R. Ghiyas al dunya wa al dīn WNY.  
 188-89 Adl Ghiyāsi. عدل غياثي. R. Bi hayrat Sekhī. حضرت دهلي. Rod.

MU'IZZ AL DĪN KAIKUBAD A.H. 686-689

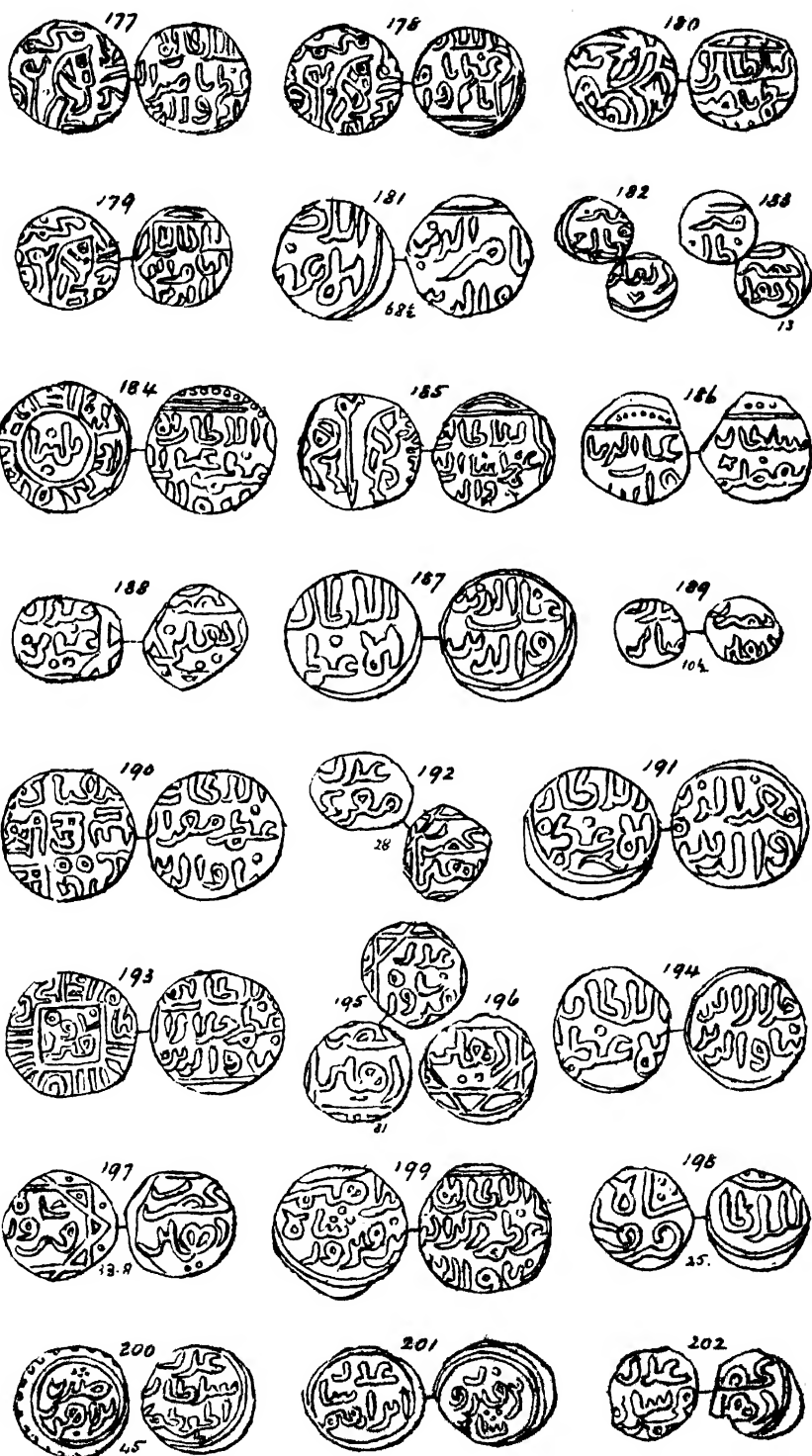
- 190 Kaikubad margin, Sri sultan Mu'izz al dīn. سلطان الاعظم معز الدنيا والدين. श्री: सुननां मुकुन्दो. कैफाद. B.M.  
 Al sultan al ajim Mu'izz al dunya wa al dīn  
 191 Al sultan al ajim, R. Mu'izz al dunya wa al dīn WNY  
 192 Adl Mu'izz. عدل معزي. R. Bi hayrat Sekhī. Rod.

JALĀL AL DĪN FĪROZ II. A.H. 689-695

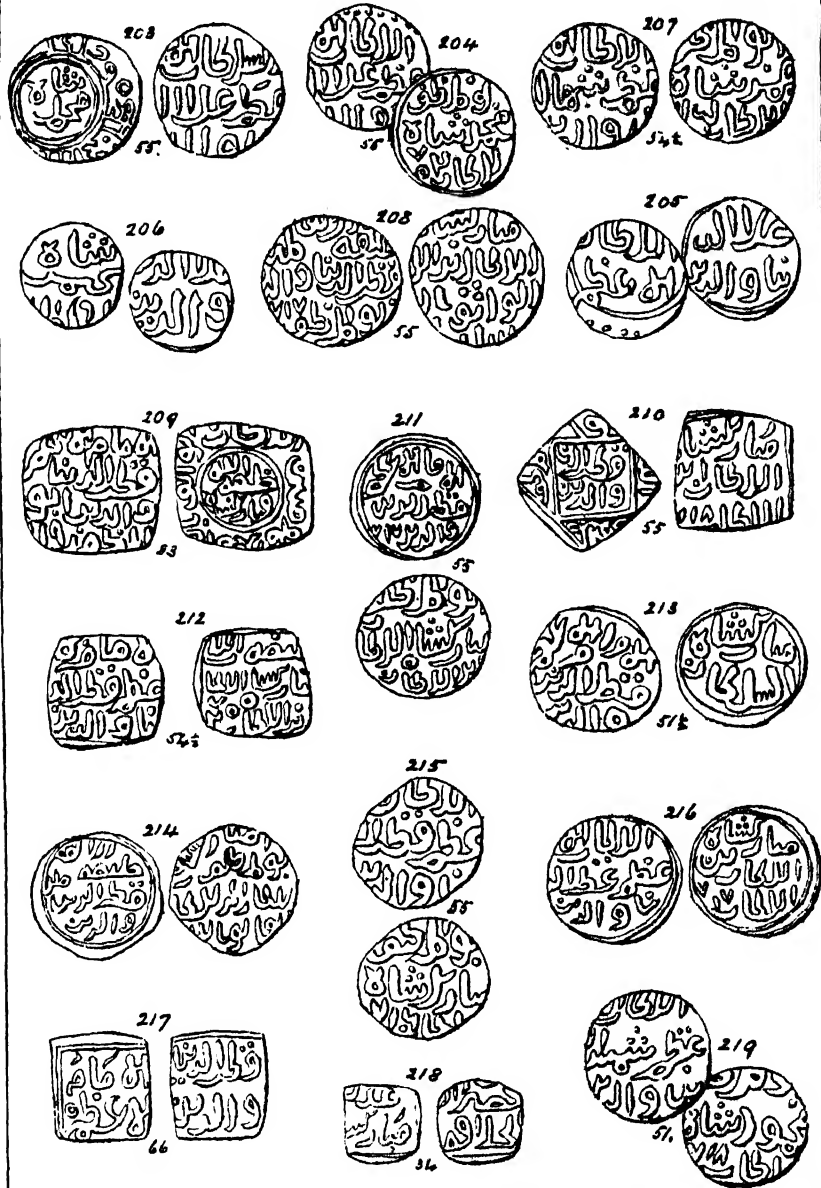
- 193 Firoz Shah. margin, Sri sultan Jalāludīn سلطان الاعظم جلال الدنيا والدين. श्री: सुननां जलालुद्दीन. فیروز شاه. B.M.  
 194 Reading as last, Al sultan al ajim, R. Jalal al dunya wa al dīn. B.M.  
 195-6 Adl Firoz. عدل فیروز شاه. R. Bi hayrat Sekhī. L.G.  
 197 Firoz Shah. R. Bi hayrat Sekhī. Rod.  
 198 Firoz Shah. R. Al sultan. DFH.

RUKN AL DĪN IBRĀHĪM SHAH A.H. 695

- 199 Al sultan al ajim Rukn. رکن. al dunya wa al dīn. ابراهيم شاه بن فیروز شاه. श्री: सुननां रुक्न. B.M.  
 200 Ibrahim (bin) Firoz. R. Adl sultan al mi'azzam. المعظم. B.M.



	<u>DEHLI contd.</u>	
201	'Adl Ibrahim Shah R bin Firoz Shāh 'ALA AL DĪN MUHAMMAD SHĀH II A.H. 695-715.	B.M.
202	'Adl Muhammad Shah R Nazrat Dehli.	B.M.
203	Muhammad Shah, Margin. Sri sultan 'Ala wa dīn 710. श्री मुलनां अनावर्दी ७१० R. السلطان الاعظم علا الدنيا والدين	B.M. T
204	Reading as last, Al sultan al azim 'Ala al dunya wa al dīn R. 'Abu al mujaḥḥar Muhammad Shah al sultan 702.	T
205	Al sultan al azim R. 'Ala al dunya wa al dīn	B.M.
206	Muhammad Shah al sultan? R. as last	W.N.V.
	<u>SHIHAB AL DĪN 'OMAR A.H. 715</u>	
207	Al sultan al azim Shihab al dunya wa al dīn R. 'Abu al mujaḥḥar 'Omar (عمر) shah al sultan 716	T
	<u>KUTB AL DĪN MUBARAK I A.H. 716-720.</u>	
208	خليفة رب العالمين قطب الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر Khalifah rabb al 'alamīn Kutb al dunya wa al dīn R. 'Abu al mujaḥḥar مبارك شاه السلطان ابن السلطان الواصل بالله امير المؤمنين Mubarak shah al sultan bin al sultan al wasik billah R.	T
209	Al imām al azim Kutb al dunya wa al dīn R. 'Abu al mujaḥḥar Khalifah Allah Mubarak. Margin, Al sultan al wasik R.	C.M.
210	Kutb al dunya wa al dīn. In corners. Khalifah, Allah, 'Abu al mujaḥḥar R. Mubarak shah al sultan bin al sultan 718.	C.M.
211	Al imām al azim Kutb al dunya wa al dīn 717. R. 'Abu al mujaḥḥar Mubarak shah al sultan bin al sultan	T.
212	As last. R. Khalifah Allah Mubarak shah al sultan R. 720	C.M.
213	As last R. Mubarak shah al sultan.	C.M.
214	Same reading as 208 but differently arranged	R.
215	Al sultan al azim Kutb al dunya wa al dīn R. 'Abu al mujaḥḥar Mubarak shah al sultan 716	C.M.
216	As last. R. Mubarak shah al sultan bin al sultan 717	W.N.V.
217	Al imām al azim R. Kutb al dunya wa al dīn	T.



218	اعدل مبارک شاه = <i>Adl Mubarak shah</i> , بعضرت دار الخلافه . <i>Bi hayrat dar al khilafat</i> <i>SHAMS ALDIN MAHMUD SHAH (Preinder ?) AH 718</i>	106
219	ابوالمظفر محمود شاه السلطان الاعظم شمس الدنيا والدين <i>al duriya wa al tin</i> . R. 718 ابوالمظفر محمود شاه السلطان 718 . <i>Abu al muzaffar Mahmud shah al sultan 718</i> , R.	



DEHLI contd.NĀSIR AL DĪN KHUSRŪ. A.H. 720

- 220 Al sultan al azim Nāsir al dunya wa al dīn 720  
R. خسرو شاه. Khusrāw shah. Margin, Al sultan wali-  
amir al momenīn. = السلطان ولي امير المؤمنين. T
- 221 Ob. as last R. Abu al mujaḥḥar Khusrū shah al sultan 720 R.
- 222 Al sultan al azim Nāsir al dunya wa al dīn abu al mujaḥḥar  
R. Khusrū shah al sultan wali amir al momenīn 720 R.
- 223 عدل خسرو شاه. 'Adl Khusrū shah. R. Bī hazrat Dehli R.

GHIYĀS AL DĪN TUGHLAK. A.H. 720-725.

- 224 تغلق شاه. Tughlak shah. Margin, Fri sultan Ghiyas ud  
dīn. श्री: मुनता गयासुदी. R. Al sultan al ghayy Ghiyas  
al dunya wa al dīn 720-725 السلطان الغازی غیاث الدین والدین 720-725 T
- 225 Al sultan al ghayy Ghiyas al dunya wa al dīn R. Abu al  
mujaḥḥar Tughlak shah al sultan 723. B.F.H.
- 226 Al sultan al azim Ghiyas al dunya R. Tughlak shah B.F.H.
- 227 Tughlak R. Shah. T.
- 228 Tughlak shah. R. Bī hazrat Dehli R.

MUHAMMAD(III) BIN TUGHLAK. A.H. 725-732.STRUCK IN MEMORY OF HIS FATHER. TUGHLAK SHAH.

- 229 السعيد الشهيد الغازی غیاث الدین والدین  
Al sa'ed al shahid al ghayy Ghiyas al dunya wa al dīn  
R. ابو المظفر تغلق شاه السلطان انار الله برهانه 731 R.  
Abu al mujaḥḥar Tughlak shah al sultan imār allah burhanah  
731.

STRUCK IN HIS OWN NAME.

- 230 صرب فی زمن العبد الراجی رحمة الله محمد بن  
jarb fi zaman al abd al rāji rahmat Allah Muḥam<sup>d</sup> bin  
R. السلطان السعيد الشهيد تغلق شاه سنة ثمان وعشرين و  
Al sultan al sa'ed al shahid Tughlak  
Shah sanat samān wa 'uskrān wa sabāmāyat.  
Eight and twenty and seven hundred = 728. T

231	<p>Al mujahid fi sabil allah &amp; محمد بن تغلق شاخ ٨٢٨ Muhammad bin Tughlak Shah 725</p>	224
232	Another same reading but cruder type dated 727.	225
233	<p>Al sultan al adl &amp; Muhammad bin Tughlak Shah 726 (These last three coins have Tughlak Shah written as one word "تغلقشاخ")</p>	226

DEHLI Contd.

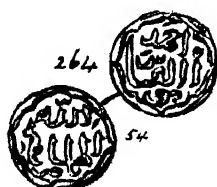
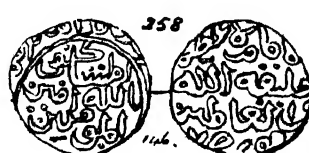
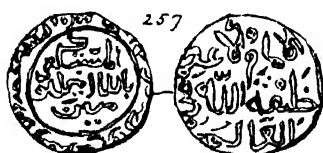
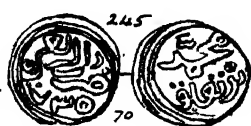
234. *Fi zaman al sultan al adl Muhammad bin Tughlak Shah.* In the time of the just sultan, Muhammad bin Tughlak Shah.  
*R. Dāmat sulṭat fi sanat sabā wa ḥustarain wa sabāmāyat.*  
*May his sovereignty long endure, in the year 7 and 20 and 700 = 727 C.M.*
235. *Al wasik binast Allah, 730.* He trusts in the help of God. *R. Muhammad bin Tughlak Shah C.M.*
236. *Ḥasbi rabbi 730.* Sufficient is the Lord. *R. Muhammad bin Tughlak 'abd.* His servant. L.G.
- FORGED TOKEN CURRENCY
237. *Min ala' al sultan fikh al al rahman.* He who obeys the sovereign truly he obeys the merciful one. *Margin. در تخت گاه دهلی سال بر هفتصد سی.*  
*Dur takht-gah Dehli sal bar haṣṣad see.* In the royal seat, Dehli, year of seven hundred thirty = 730  
*R. Mihr shud tanka ra'ij dur rozgar banda ummaidwar Mughlak.* Struck as a current tanka, in the time of the servant hopeful of Divine mercy Muhammad Tughlak. D.F.H.
238. *As last except margin, در دار الاسلام سال بر هفتصد سی.*  
*Dur dar al Islam 730.* At the seat of Islam year of 730, as last Rod
239. *Min ala' al sultan Muhammad 730. R. Fikh al al rahman.* Tughlak D.F.H.
240. *"Obey God and obey the Prophet and those in authority among you"*  
*The Koran IX. 62.) Muhammad 730.*  
*R. لا یؤیلا السلطان کل اناس بعضهم بعضها تغلق.*  
*"Sovereignty is not conferred upon every man; some (are set over) others." (The Koran ? ) Tughlak. D.F.H.*
241. Another with words and date arranged differently. D.F.H.



- 242 *Bi hazrat Sekli fi sanat salasin wa sabamāyat* - At the court of Sekli in the year thirty and seven hundred. 730  
 & ضرب الدرهم الشرعي في زمن العبد محمد بن تغلق  
*zart al dirhem al shar'i fi zaman al 'abd Muhammad bin Tughlak* - Struck as a lawful dirhem in the time of the servant. Muḥ<sup>d</sup> bin T. re B.M.
- 243 *Bi dār al mulk Sekli fi sanat salasin wa sabamāyat* - At the seal of the kingdom, Sekli, in the year 730. & as last B.M.
- 244 *Bi dār al Is-lam fi sanat salasin wa sabamāyat* - At the seal of Is-lam in the year thirty and seven hundred 730 B.M.  
 & Same as the last two. *zart al dirhem al shar'i re*

DEHLI contd.

245	۷۳۰ ضرب الر بعی . <i>zart al rubai' 730.</i> The quarter (Adli) struck in 730. R. Muhammad bin Tughlak.	C.M.
246	Variety of the last dated 732 and with بن . bin, above	D.F.H.
247	الملك و العزة لله . <i>Al mulk wa al 'izzatallah.</i> 'Dominion and glory are of God.' R. In centre, Muham <sup>2</sup> Tughlak - margin	
248	سال بر هفتاد و دو . <i>Sal bar haftad u du.</i> 732 Th. الملك و العظمة لله . <i>Al mulk wa al 'azimatallah.</i> 'Dominion and greatness are of God.' R. Muham <sup>2</sup> Tughlak 'servant of the Author.' 733 = ۷۳۳ محمد تغلق عبد الراجی	D.F.H.
249	الرجی رحمة الله الكريم . <i>Al raji rahmatallah al karim.</i> 'Hoping for the mercy of God the bountiful.' R. Muham <sup>2</sup> bin Tughlak sanat. salas, salasain wa sabamayal. = "In the year three, thirty and seven hundred. 733.	Th.
250	اربع . <i>arba', salasain wa sabamayal.</i> 734	D.F.H.
251	سبع . <i>saba', salasain wa sabamayal.</i> 737	D.F.H.
252	+ 5. Have the same reading but the date on R. is in the margin	R. Th.
STRUCK IN THE NAME OF THE KHALIFA AL MUSTAKFI.		
254	الخليفة و المستكفي . <i>Al khalifa wa al mustakfi.</i>	Bl.
255	الله الكافي . <i>Allah al kafi.</i> "God is sufficient."	S.M.
256	المستكفي بالله ۷۳۳ . <i>Al mustakfi billah 743.</i> R. Khalifa al-Lah fi Shahist. = In the month of God. 743	D.F.H.
257	المستكفي بالله امير المؤمنين . <i>Al mustakfi billah amir al mu'minin.</i> Margin. ضربت هذه السكة بحضور دعلي ثلث اربعين و سبعة . <i>garbat haya al sikka bi hayrat. Dehli.</i> R. Al imām al azim khalifa Allah fi al alamin	M.H.
258	+ 259. Varieties with same reading and date 743	C.M. & H.
STRUCK IN THE NAME OF THE KHALIFA AL HAKIM II.		
260	الحاكم باسم الله سنة ۷۴۸ . <i>Al hakim bi asmi Allah sanat. 748.</i> R. ابو العباس احمد . <i>Abu al abbas Ahmad.</i>	B.M.
261	Half size. Same reading, but without 'sanat.' dated 749	D.F.H.
262	- 63. Varieties reading as last. but undated	B.M. & M.H.
264	Half size, same, undated	M.H.



<u>DEHLI contd.</u>		
2656	As No 286 but undated. R. as 236 but without 'abd. R.F.H.	L.G.
267	السلطان ظل الله . Al sultan zil'allah . The shadow of God R. محمد بن تغلقشاه . Muḥammad bin Tughlakshah	B.M.
268	محمد . Muḥam <sup>2</sup> . R. تغلقشاه . Tughlakshah	L.G.
269	Muhammad Tughlak in centre, around श्री. श्रीहृमद .	B.M.
270	Stri Mahamad R. R. سک زر جائز در عهد بندا امیدوار . Coined money current in the time of the hopeful slave. (see No 237)	N.H.V.
271	Two Kani current . دو کانی سکه . Do Kani sikka . R. Muḥ. Tughlak	H.
272	Eight . Kani (of just (weight) . حشت کانی عدل . Hasth Kani 'adl R. as last . محمد تغلق . Muhammad Tughlak The next two coins are included as they appear to belong to this period	B.M.
273	چیتل . Chitel . R. یکانے امانی . Yakanī amānī . equal to 1 Kani	Th.
274	دو . Do . R. دو کانی امانی . Do Kani amānī . equal to 2 Kani	R.
<u>FIROZ SHAH III A.H. 752 - 790</u>		
275	فیروز شاہ سلطانہ ضریح . Firuz shah sultani zarabat bi haprat. Dehli . Struck at the court of Dehli R. ۷۷۴ . الخلیفۃ امیر المؤمنین خلدت خلافتہ . Al khaliḥa amir al mo- monin khaldat. Khalifahat. 764 . The Khalifa, commander of the faithful, may his Khalifate be perpetuated .	D.F.H.
276	Variety, same reading differently arranged, date, 765	B.M.
277	3 size. Variety of the same, undated.	N.H.V.
278	Another variety giving full reading with date, 770	D.F.H.
279	Ob. as last . R. ۷۸۵ . الخلیفۃ ابو عبد الله خلدت خلافتہ . Al khaliḥa abu abd'allah khaldat. Khalifahat. The Khalifa, father, command	N.H.V.
280	3 size. As last but undated. [of God, may his Khalifate be 785	C.M.
281	Ob. as last . R. Al khaliḥa, amir al momonin khaldat. Khalifahat.	D.F.H.
282	Firuz shah sultan khaldat multak . R. Al khaliḥa, abu al fath, khaldat. Khalifahat. The Khalifa, father of victory	B.M.
284	Firuz sultani . R. Khalifa, abu al fath . خلیفۃ ابو الفتح	C.M.
285	Sultani Firuz R. As last	Red.
286	do R. Amir al momonion, abu al fath .	Red.





DEHLI contd.

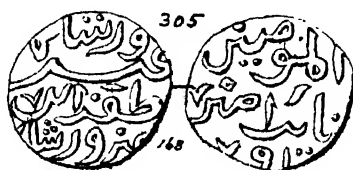
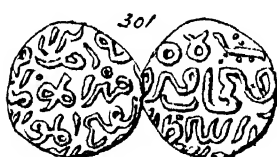
- 287 As last, Sullani Firoz R. حضرت دهلې . Hazrat. Sehli B.M.  
 288 Firoz Shah sultani. فيروز شاه سلطانى. W.H.V.  
 289 R. دار الملك دهلې . Dar al malik Sehli - The seat of W.H.V.  
 292 the king down, Sehli. W.H.V.  
 293 Firoz Shah sultani R. ابو العباس احمد . Abu al'abbas Ahmad B.M.  
 294 Firoz sultani R. Hazrat. Sehli  
 296 Firoz Shah R. Sehli Th.

FIROZ AND HIS SON FATH KHAN. CONCURRENTLY.

- 297 فتحخان فيروز شاه جل الله جلالة جلالة . Fath Khan Firoz Shah B.M.  
 298 Jar Allah zillala jalala - glory to God's protection & majesty. R.  
 299 In the time of the religious chief, commander of the faithful and servant of God, may his khalifate be perpetuated. R.F.H.  
 300 Small size. Same reading, but ابو عبد الله left out. B.M.  
 301 Ob. as last.  
 302 في زمان امير المؤمنين ابو الفتح المعتمد بالله خلدت خلافته . Fi zaman al imam amir al momenun abu al fath al- B.M.  
 mul'tasim billah Khaldat Khalifateh. - In the time of the religious chief, commander of the faithful, father of vic- B.M.  
 tory, 'Ab mul'tasim billah, may his khalifate be perpetuated. B.M.  
 302 Small size, same reading, but on R. al mul'tasim billah is left out.

FIROZ AND HIS SON ZAFAR CONCURRENTLY

- 303 Firoz Shah, around, ظفر ابن فيروز . Jafar bin Firoz. R.  
 304 R. 791. نائب امير المؤمنين . Naib amir al momenun 791 R.  
 305 Same reading, as last. R.  
 306 Ob. as last. R. ابو عبد الله خلدت خلافته . Abu 'abdallah, Khaldat Khal- B.M.  
 ifateh. R.  
 307 فيروز شاه سلطان ظفر حضرت دهلې . Firoz Shah sultani Jafar, Jar bat. bi hazrat Sehli. R.  
 R. Khalifa abu 'abdallah Khaldat. Khalifateh 791. B.M.  
 308 Ob. as last R. Abu al Khalifa amir al momenun Khaldat Khalifa B.M.  
 309 Firoz Shah sultani Jafar. R. Khalifa abu as 307 but undated B.M.

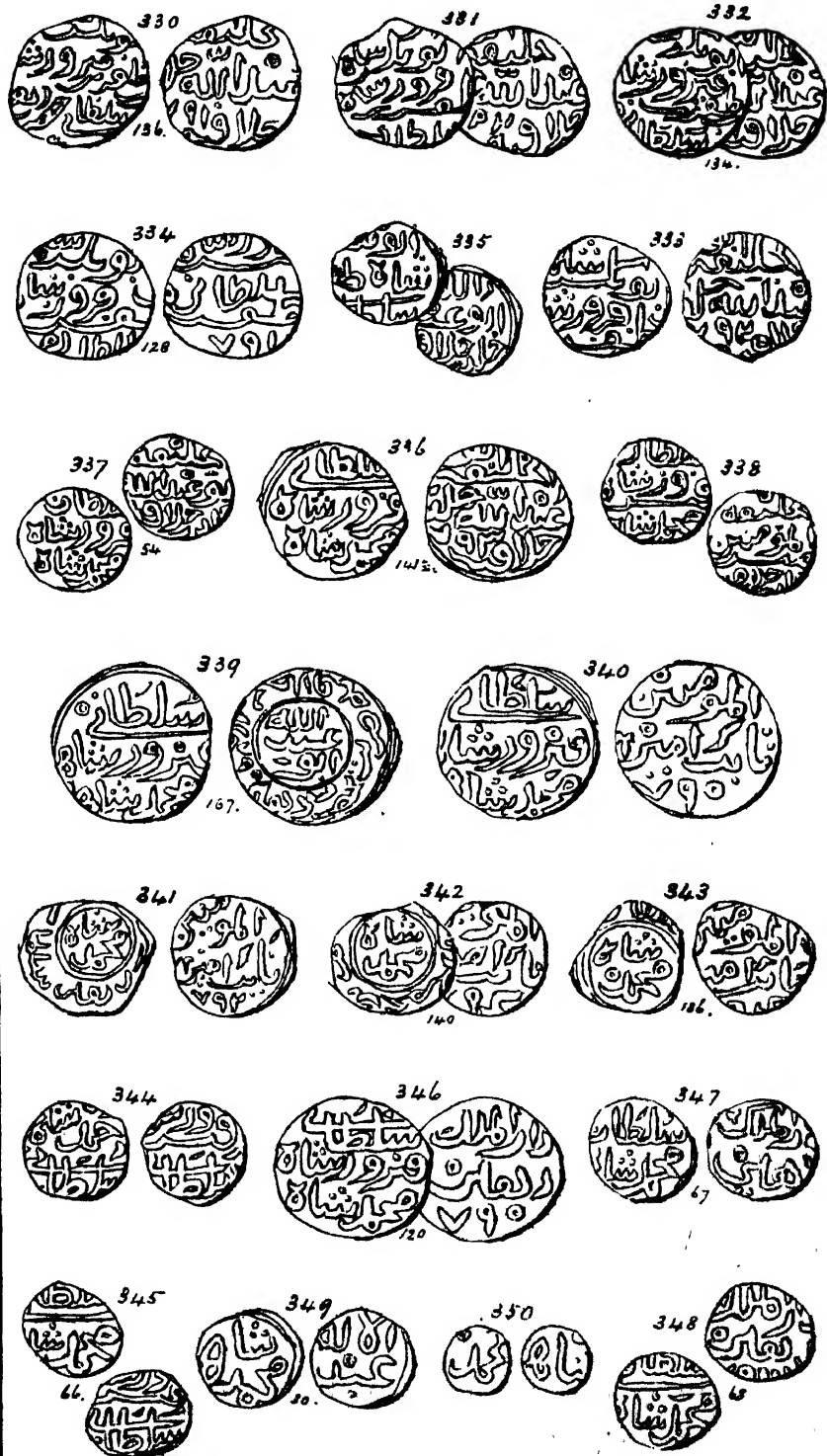


DEHLI contd.

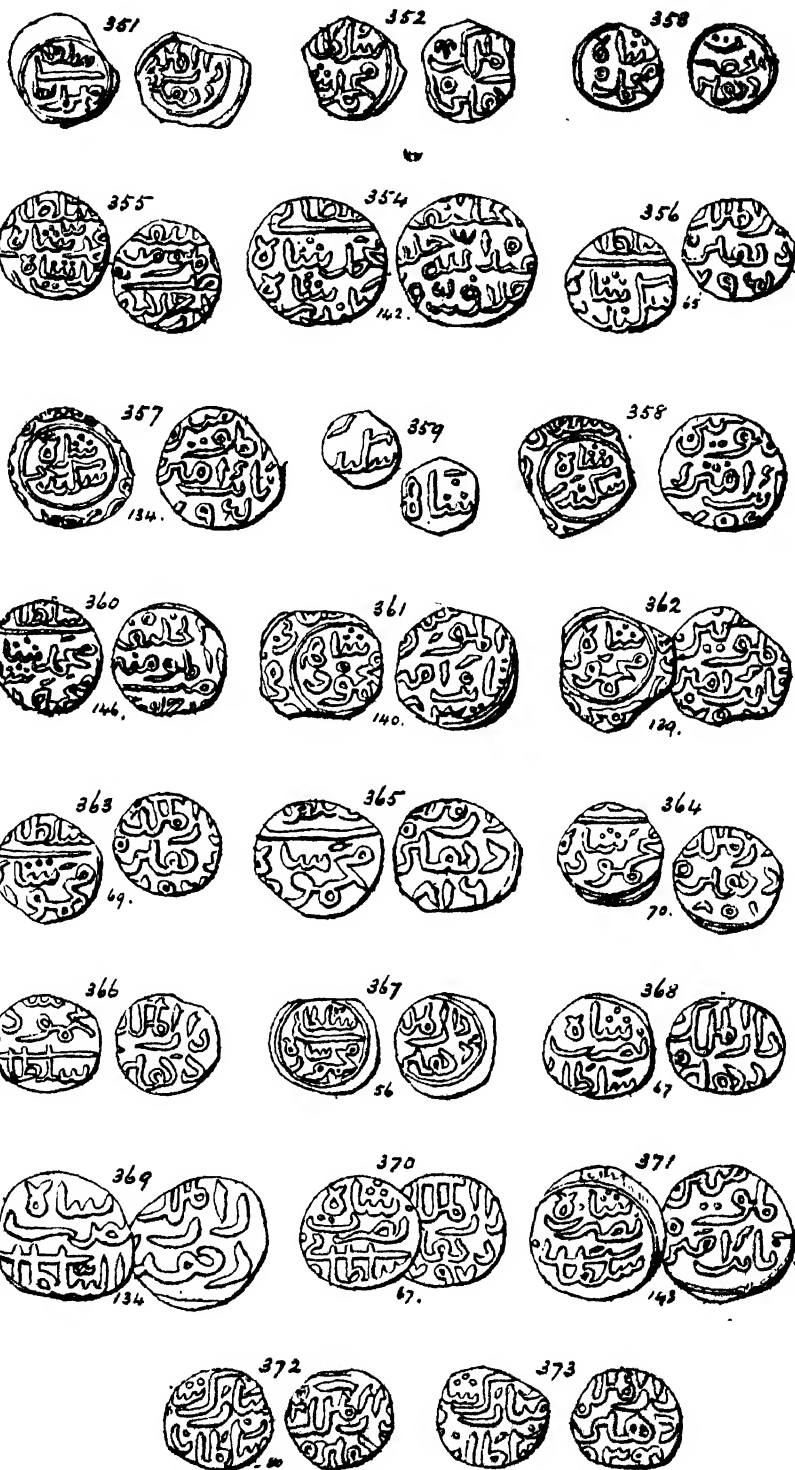
- 310 *Centre, Firoz Shah, margin* ظفر بن فیروز شاہ السبطانہ جعفر R.
- 311 *bin Firoz Shah al sultani. R.* خليفة ابو عبد الله خلد خلافتہ R.  
*Khalifa Abu 'abdallah khallad Khalifah.*
- 312 *Jafar, Firoz Shah sultani 791. R.* Al Khalifa amir al momenin  
 Khallad Khalifah = الخليفة امير المؤمنين خلد خلافتہ R.
- 313 *Firoz Shah, Jafar bin Firoz Shah. R.* Naib, amir al momenin R.
- 314 *A mule of this period, struck with two reverse dies, dated 791* R.
- TUGHLAK SHAH II. A.H. 790-791.
- 315 *Tughlak Shah sultani Khallad* تغلق شاہ سلطانہ خلدت مسکنہ  
*nomlakalah. R.* Abu 'abdallah khallad Khalifah. D.F.H.
- 316 *Tughlak Shah sultani zarbat bi hazrat Sekti. R.* as 310 - 790 B.M.
- 317 *Tughlak Shah sultani Khallad mulkat. R.* Al Khalifah abu B.M.
- 318 *Tughlak Shah sultani. R.* Naib (deputy) amir al momenin 790. R.
- 319 *Ob. as. 316 R.* Al Khalifa, amir al momenin. R.
- 320 *Ob. as 318 R.* Bar al mulk Sekti. Seal of the Kingdom of Sekti B.M.
- ABUBAKR SHAH. A.H. 791-792.
- 321 *Abubakr Shah bin* ابو بکر شاہ بن ظفر بن فیروز شاہ سلطانہ  
*Jafar bin Firoz Shah sultani. R.* as 312 B.M.
- 322 *Ob. as last. R.* ۷۹۲ نائب امیر المؤمنین خلدت خلافتہ  
*al momenin Khallad. Khalifah. 792. = Deputy, commander of*  
*the faithful, may his Khalifah be perpetuated* B.M.
- 323 *Abubakr Shah bin Firoz Shah sultani. R.* Naib, amir al mom 792 R.
- 324 *In quatrefoil, Abubakr Shah, around, Jafar bin Firoz Shah*  
*sultani. R.* Naib amir al momenin 791. R.
- 325 *In circle, Abubakr Shah, remainder as last; date 792.* D.F.H.
- 326 *In square, Abubakr Shah, do do*
- 327 *In quatrefoil, Abubakr Shah bin Firoz Shah, margin illegible* R.
- 328 *Abubakr Shah (bin) Jafar sultani* ابو بکر شاہ ظفر سلطانہ  
 R. الخليفة ابو عبد الله خلدت خلافتہ  
*lah, Khallad. Khalifah = The Khalifa, Abu 'abdallah,* B.M.  
*may his Khalifah be perpetuated.*
- 329 *Ob. as last. R.* Al Khalifa, Abu Abdallah Khalifah. B.M.



<u>DEHLI contd.</u>		
330	ابوبکر شاه بن ظفر بن فیروز شہا سلطانہ حضرت دہلی Abubakar shah bin Zafar bin Firuz shah sultanī hazrat Dehli R. الخلیفہ ابو عید اللہ خلدت خلا فیہ ۷۹۱ Abu 'abdallah Khaldat. Khalifatoh 791.	B.M.
331-3	Similar without hazrat. Dehli. R. as last but dated 792	B.M.
334	Ob. as last R. Zafar, Firuz shah sultanī 791.	R.
335	Abubakar shah Zafar sultanī R. as 330	B.M.
<u>MUHAMMAD IV, BIN FĪROZ, A.H. 792 - 793</u>		
336	محمد شہا فیروز شہا سلطانہ - Muhammad shah, Firuz shah sulta R. Al Khalifa, Abu 'abdallah, Khaldat Khalifatoh, 793.-	C.M.
337	Smaller size, Ob. ending sultan. R. as last but undated	C.M.
338	Ob. as last R. Al Khalifa, amir al momenin Khaldat Khalifatoh	W.H.V.
339	Similar to 336. R. Abu 'abdallah in centre, margin, Khaldat. Khalifatoh, Zafar. hazrat Dehli 790?	B.M.
340	Similar. R. ۷۹۰ نائب امیر المومنین. Nait amir al momenin 790 - Deputy, commander of the faithful	W.H.V.
341	In centre محمد شہا. Muhammad Shah, around سلطان	B.M.
342	Zafar. hazrat Dehli sultan حضرت دہلی	D.F.H.
343	R. Nait amir al momenin 792.	D.F.H.
344	محمد شہا سلطانہ. Muhammad Shah sultanī R. فیروز شہا سلطانہ. Firuz Shah sultanī.	B.M.
345	Variety with sultanī at the top.	B.M.
346	محمد شہا فیروز شہا سلطانہ. Muhammad Shah, Firuz Shah sultanī R. دار الملک دہلی ۷۹۰ - Dar al mulk Dehli 790 (or 795) The seal of the Kingdom Dehli 790 (or 795)	W.
347	Muhammad shah sultan. R. Dar al mulk Dehli.	D.F.H.
348	Muhammad shah sultan. R. Dar al mulk Dehli 793. ۷۹۳	B.M.
349	Muhammad shah. R. 'Abdallah.	D.F.H.
350	Muhammad. R. Shah	R.

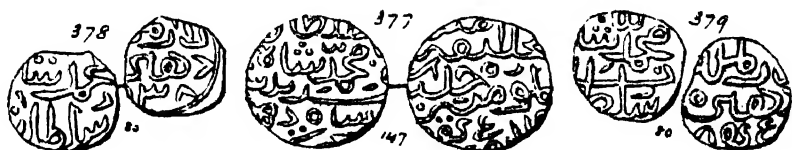


<u>DEHLI contd.</u>		
351	Muhammad shah sultani = محمد شاه سلطان	B.M.
352	R. دار الملك دهلي. Dar al mulk Dehli.	B.M.
353	Muhammad shah. R. Bi hazrat. Dehli.	B.M.
<u>SIKANDAR SHAH I. A.H. 795</u>		
354	Sikandar shah (bin) Muhammad shah sultani. R. ۷۹۵. الخليفة ابو عبد الله خالد خلافته. Sikandar shah (bin) Muhammad shah sultani. R. ۷۹۵. الخليفة ابو عبد الله خالد خلافته. Al Khalifa, Abu abdallah, Khalid Khalifatoh 795.	B.M.
355	Ob. as last. R. Al Khalifa amir al momenin Khalid al Khalifa	B.M.
356	Sikandar shah sultani. R. Dar al mulk Dehli 795	B.M.
357	Centre. Sikandar shah, around, Sultan jartat bi hazrat.	B.M.
358	Dehli. R. Naib amir al momenin 795.	B.M.
359	Sikandar R. Shah.	R.
<u>MAHMUD SHAH II. A.H. 795-815</u>		
360	Mahmud shah (bin) Muhammad Shah. R. as No. 355	B.M.
361	سلطان صريت. حضرت دهلي. Mahmud shah, margin. محمود شاه	B.M.
362	Sultani jartat bi hazrat. Dehli. R. ۸۰۳. نايب امير المؤمنين. Naib amir al momenin 803 and ۷۹۶. 796.	Q.F.H.
363	4 Mahmud shah sultani R. Dar al mulk Dehli 796 + 801	B.M.
365	Another with posthumous date 816.	B.M.
366	7 Two varieties of the same, without date.	B.M.
<u>NASRAT SHAH. A.H. 797-802?</u>		
368	نصرت شاه سلطان. Nasrat shah sultani. R. دار الملك دهلي. Dar al mulk Dehli.	B.M.
369	As last. but "al sultani.	R.
370	As 368 but dated ۷۹۷. 797.	B.M.
371	Nasrat shah sultani. R. Naib amir al momenin.	R.
<u>MUBARAK SHAH II. A.H. 824-837.</u>		
372	مبارک شاه سلطان. Mubarak shah sultani. R. دار الملك دهلي. Dar al mulk Dehli.	Q.F.H.
373	As last. but with date ۸۳۴. 834.	B.M.





<u>DEHLI contd.</u>		
374	Centre. هبارى شاة - <i>Mubarak shah, margin, Sultan, 301</i>	D.F.H.
375	bat bi hazrat Sekhī. سلطان حضرت بكفرت دهلې R. ۸۳۰. نايب امير المؤمنين - <i>Naib amir al momenun 830. 835</i>	B.M.
376	<i>Mubarak shah. R. Bi hazrat. Sekhī</i>	B.M.
<u>MUHAMMAD V, BIN FARID. A.H. 837-849.</u>		
377	Muhammad shah. محمد شاة بن فرید شاة سلطان بكفرت دهلې <i>bin Farid shah, sultan, bi hazrat Sekhī. R. Al Khalifa, amir al momenun, Khalidat. Khalifateh. 845.</i>	B.M.
378	<i>Muhammad shah sultan. R. Dar al mulk Sekhī 838, 845</i>	B.M.
<u>'ALAM SHAH. A.H. 849-855.</u>		
380	Alam shah bin محمد شاة بن محمد شاة سلطان بكفرت دهلې <i>Muhammad shah, sultan, bi hazrat Sekhī. R. Al Khalifa, amir al momenun Khalidat. Khalifateh. 851</i>	B.M.
381	As last. smaller and undated	B.M.
382	'Alam shah sultan. R. Dar al mulk Sekhī 854.	B.M.
<u>BAHLOL SHAH. A.H. 855-894.</u>		
383	Al mutawakkil al المنوكل على الرحمن بهلول شاة سلطان بكفرت دهلې <i>al rahman, Bahlol shah, sultan, bi hazrat Sekhī. R. Fi zaman amir al momenun Khalidat. Khalifateh. 857.</i>	D.F.H.
384	Another shewing upper part of inscription & dated 884.	D.F.H.
385	Bahlol shah, margin, Sultan. R. Naib amir al momenun 877	B.M.
386	Another without margin. R. As last. but dated 890.	B.M.
387-8	Bahlol shah sultan bi hazrat Sekhī. R. As No 377 undated	B.M.
389-90	Bahlol shah sultan R. Dar al mulk Sekhī 855 & 868.	B.M.
391	do R. Bi hazrat. Sekhī.	R.
<u>SIKANDAR SHAH II LODI. A.H. 894-928.</u>		
392	Al muta. المنوكل على الرحمن سکندر شاة بهلول شاة سلطان	B.M.
393	wakkil 'ali al rahman Sikandar shah Bahlol shah sultan	B.M.
394	R. ۸۹۰. فی زمن امیر المؤمنين خلادت خلافتہ ۸۹۰ - ۹۱۲ ? & ۹۰۳ <i>Fi zaman amir al momenun Khalidat. Khalifateh. 890 - 912 ? &amp; 903</i>	D.F.H.



DEHLI Contd.

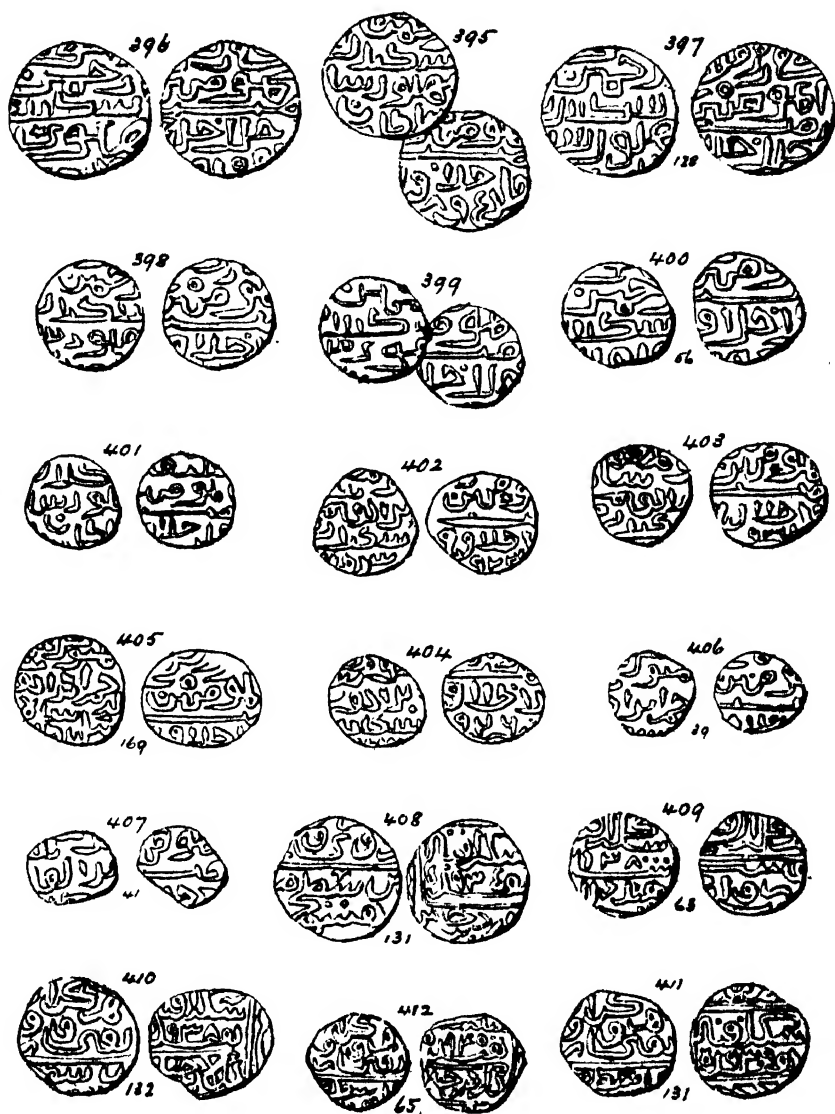
- 395 Similar to last. المتوكل على الرحمن سكندر شاه بهلول شاه سلطان.  
*Al mulawakkil 'ali al rahman Sikandar shah Bahlol shah sultan.*  
 R. ۱۹۰ في زمن امير المؤمنين خلدت خلافته. *Fi zaman amir al*  
*momenin Khaldat Khalifah, 895.* In the time of the comman-  
 der of the faithful, May his Khalifah be perpetuated, 895. B.M.
- 396 Variety of the same with بهلول شاه - Bahlolshah, dated 910 B.M.
- 397 Another, of cruder type & undated. B.M.
- 398 Smaller size, with the same reading. B.M.
- 399-400 Two others - same. B.M.
- 401 Sikandar, Bahlol shah, sultan R. *Al khalifa amir al mo-*  
*menin, Khaldat Khalifah.* الخليفة امير المؤمنين خلدت خلافته. B.M.

IBRAHIM SHAH II. A H 923-937.

- 402 ابوالمظفر ابراهيم شاه بن سكندر شاه سلطان. *Abu al* B.M.
- 403 muzaffar Ibrahim shah bin Sikandar shah sultan. B.M.  
 R. As 395 *Fi zaman amir al momenin Khaldat Khalifah*  
 926. في زمن امير المؤمنين خلدت خلافته ۹۲۶.
- 404 Smaller size, shewing portions of reading only. B.M.
- 405 المتوكل على الرحمن ابراهيم شاه سكندر شاه سلطان  
*Al mulawakkil 'ali al rahman Ibrahim shah, Sikandar*  
*shah, sultan.* R. As 403 but without date. B.M.
- 406-7 Smaller size, shewing portions of reading only. DFH

UNKNOWN RULER.

- 408 These coins cannot be ascribed with certainty to Deh-  
 li, though the issuer calls himself King of Hind and  
 the dates 985 & 937 fit the reign of BABAR the conqueror.  
 The legend on R. is in a square frame with marginal  
 inscriptions of which nos 410 & 411 shew portions)  
 هرکرا روی و روانی هست بر سطح زمین  
 سکه اقبال شاه هند دارد بر جبین ۹۳۷  
*Harkara rui's wa rawani hast bar salt jamin*



*Sixka intāl Shāh ī Hind dārrād bar jābīn. 935. Bl.*

*Whoso on the earth's surface has a face + motion (i.e. body + soul)*

*Bears on his forehead the felicitous stamp of the King of Hind.*

409 Dated 938. 410. Dated 938. 411. Dated 939. Bl.

412 Dated 940. Bl.

*These five coins were read & translated by Me.*

*Rev.<sup>d</sup> G. P. Taylor D.D. Ahmadabad*

*assisted by A. MASTERS Esq. B.E., SURAT.*

DEHLI contd MUGHAL RULER.HUMAYUN NASIR AL DIN A.H. 937-946.

- 443 ضرب دار الملك حضرت دهلي  
*hazrat Delhi - Struck at the seal of the king and court  
 of Delhi. R. في تاريخ سنة ٩٤١. At the date of the  
 year 941.*

B.M.

- 444 Another dated 943.

V.

SURI (AFGHAN) KINGS.SHER SHAH A.H. 946-962.

NOTE. With the exception of Nos 436-7, none of the  
 Suri coins shown herewith give Delhi or any other  
 place as their mint. They are included in this section  
 under the assumption that they belong to the kingdom  
 and may have <sup>been</sup> struck in any part of it. Coins with  
 local mint names upon them will be found under  
 their distinctive headings.

- 445 ابو المظفر شيرشاہ السلطان خلد الله ملكه  
*Abu al mugaffar Sher Shah al sultan, Khalid Allah  
 mulkah - Father of the victor, Sher Shah, the sultan, may  
 God perpetuate his kingdom (Year) 2*

\* في عهد الامير الحاجع الدين والدين ٩٤٧  
*Fi ahad al amir al ha-  
 mi al din wa al diyan 947. In the time of the commander  
 and defender of the faith of the requier (God). 947.*

B.M.

- 446 2 same reading (except ٣) and date.

B.M.

- 447-8 76 Sher Shah sultan. R. Khalifa al gaman 947.

B.M.

- 449 8 شيرشاہ سلطان العادل ٩٤٧  
*Sher Shah sultan al  
 adl 947. The just sultan Sher Shah. R. Khalifa al ga-  
 man al sultan - خليفة الرمان السلطان*

B.M.

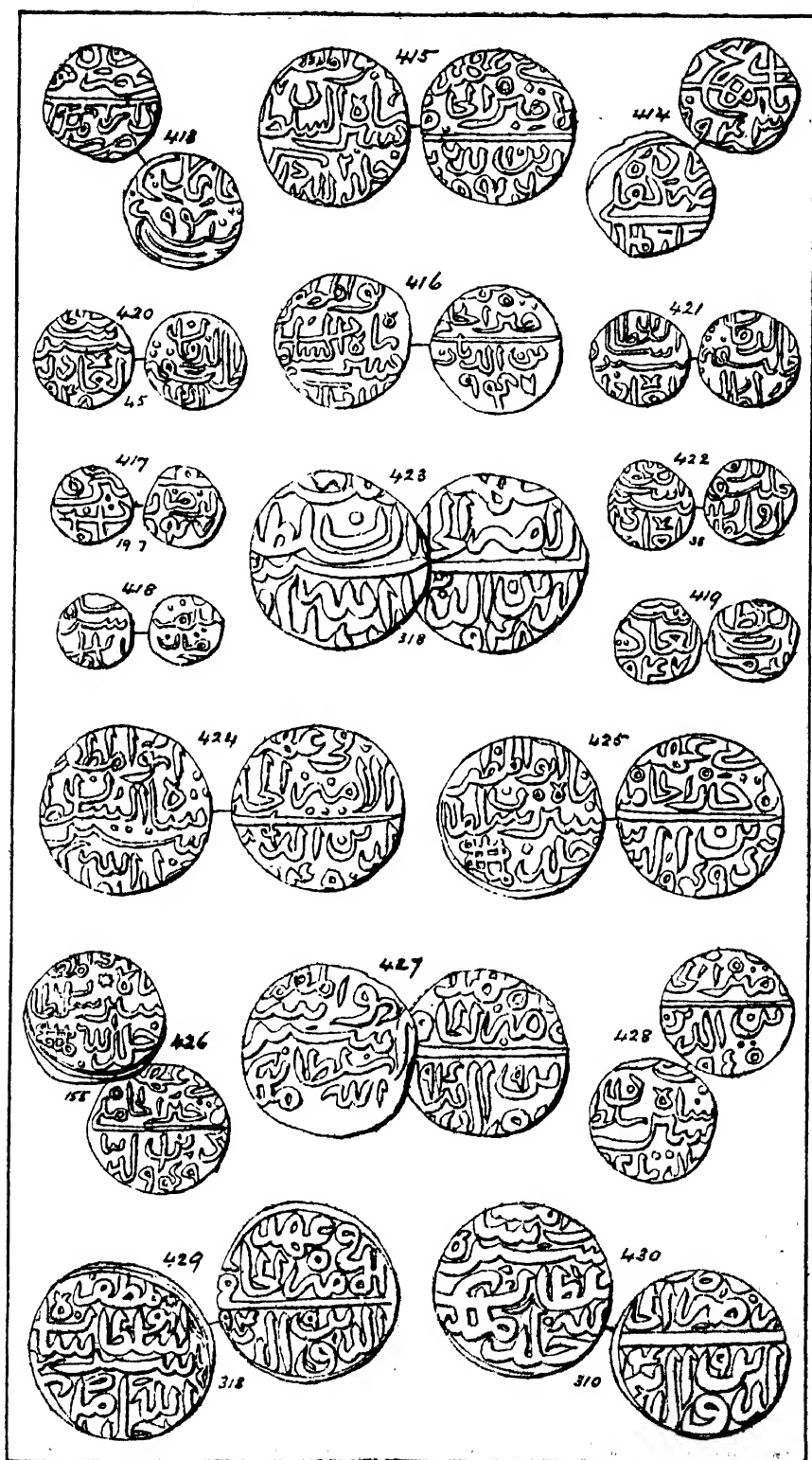
- 4420 same 948

CC


- 4421-2 complete the reading given on the last two coins.

H.



- 4423-30 have the same reading as No 445, details over leaf.

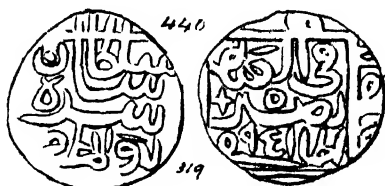
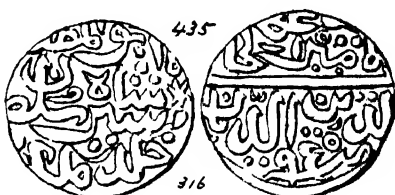
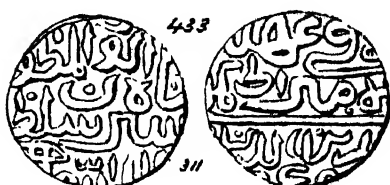
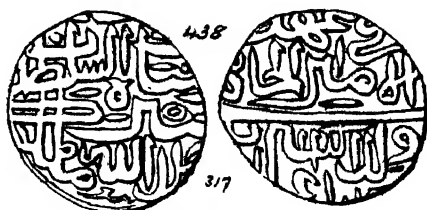
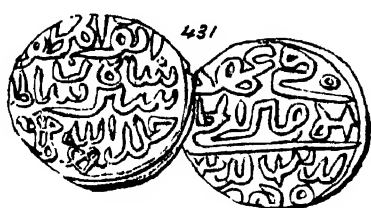


DEHLI contd.

423	Reads as No. 415 but is dated 948.	C.C.
424-5	Two different types of the date 949.	H.
426	$\frac{1}{2}$ dam of the same type as No. 425.	H.
427	Dam of another variety but same date 949.	B.M.
428	$\frac{1}{2}$ dam " " dated 950	B.M.
429-30	Two other types of dam of the year 949.	C.C.
431	Dam of another variety dated 949. with ornaments 	B.M.
432	do " " 950 with star in centre.	V.
433	do " " "	H.
434	do " " with swastika.	C.C.
435	do " " has sanat $\text{سنه ٩٥٠}$ .	C.C.



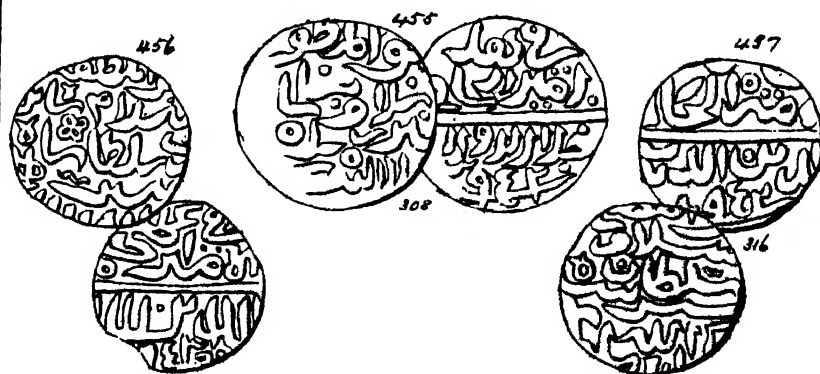
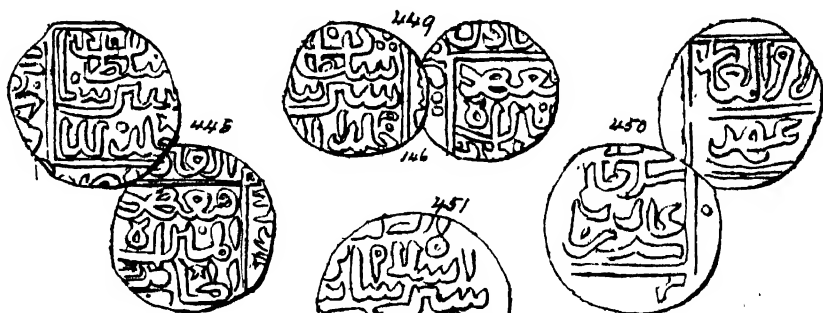
436	Dams reading "Sher Shah sultan garh Shergarh".	
437	ابوالظفر، شیر شاه سلطان ضرب سنه ٩٥٠ - Margon, top. "abu al muzaffar" right, $\text{لا اله الا الله}$ - "Khallad Allah" bottom, ملكه, left. $\text{ف د ه ل ي}$ , together reading "mulkah 'urf Dehli" The combination "Shergarh 'urf Dehli" means Shergarh otherwise Dehli. The R. reads as No 415, Fe ahead of a mir al hami 950 + 951 with its continuation on the margins, al din wa al diyan (al sultan al adl.!).	C.C.
438-40	Are further varieties with date 951.	C.C.
441-42	Two others same date?	H.
443	$\frac{1}{2}$ dam with no apparent date.	H.
444	Dam without date and peculiar termination of reading only.	
445	$\frac{1}{2}$ Dam with ornaments   . dated 952.	H.





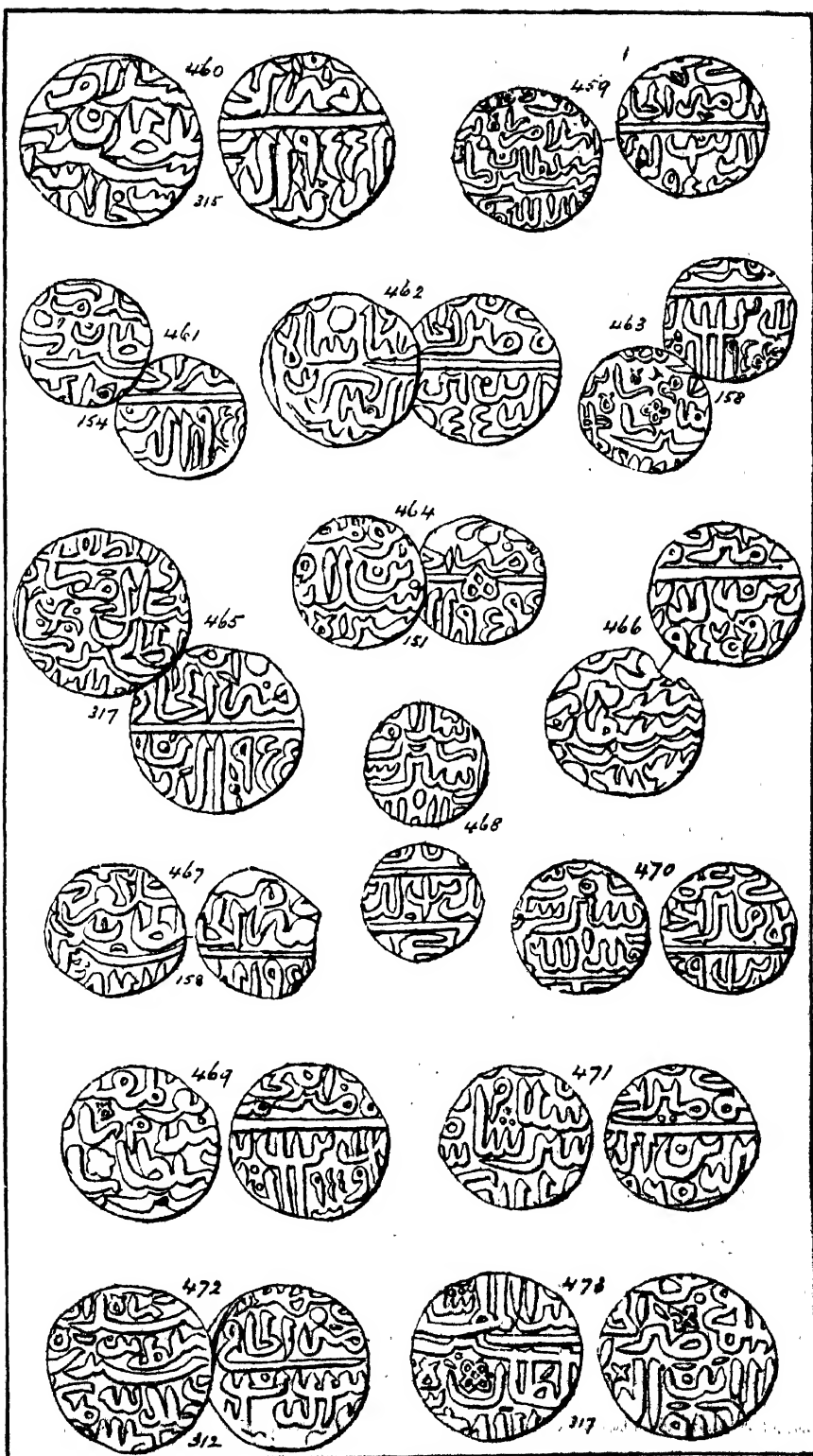
DEHLI contd.

- 446 Centre. شير شاه عدل سلطان. Sher Shah 'adl sultan.  
margin, from bottom following round. Abu al muzaffar  
- - - - khallad allah mulkah wa sultanat.  
R. Fi ahad al amir al ghazi. في عهد الامير الغازي.  
margin, from bottom following round - - - -  
'urf? Behli sanat. 950. B.M.
- 447 Sher Shah sultan khallad Allah mulkah. Margins?  
R. Al sultan al ghazi al amir al hamī, Margins illegible. B.M.
- 448 Sher Shah sultan khallad, left margin, sultanat  
R. Fi ahad al amir al hamī, 81? top margin, al adl V.  
5 dam same type. V.
- 450 Sher Shah 'adl sultan. R. Fi ahad al amir al ghazi. Hoorn.
- ISLAM SHAH: A.H. 952-960
- 451 ابو المظفر اسلام شاه بن شير شاه سلطان ولد الله ملكه  
Abu al muzaffar, Islam Shah bin Sher Shah sultan khal-  
lad Allah mulkah. Father of the victor, Islam Shah son  
of Sher Shah, sultan, may God perpetuate his kingdom  
R. في عهد الامير الحامي الدين الديان ٩٤٢. Fi ahad al  
amir al hamī al dīn al diyān 952. In the time of the  
commander and defender of the faith of the Regulator. (God). 952 H
- 452 1/2 dam. Parts of inscription, same date. H
- 453 Another type of dam, same reading and date. H.
- 454 Another variety, same reading & date. Note marks T. & C.C.
- 455 Ob same reading. R. Fi ahad al amir al hamī jalal al dīn  
wa al dīn sanat 952. في عهد الامير الحامي جلال الدين و الدين سنة ٩٥٢. C.C.
- 456 Another variety of dam with 88 and date ٩٤٣. 953  
reading the same as 457. C.C.
- 457 Variety with reverse terminaling "sanat. 952". ٩٤٣ C.C.
- 458 1/2 dam of 953 - ٩٤٣. B.M.



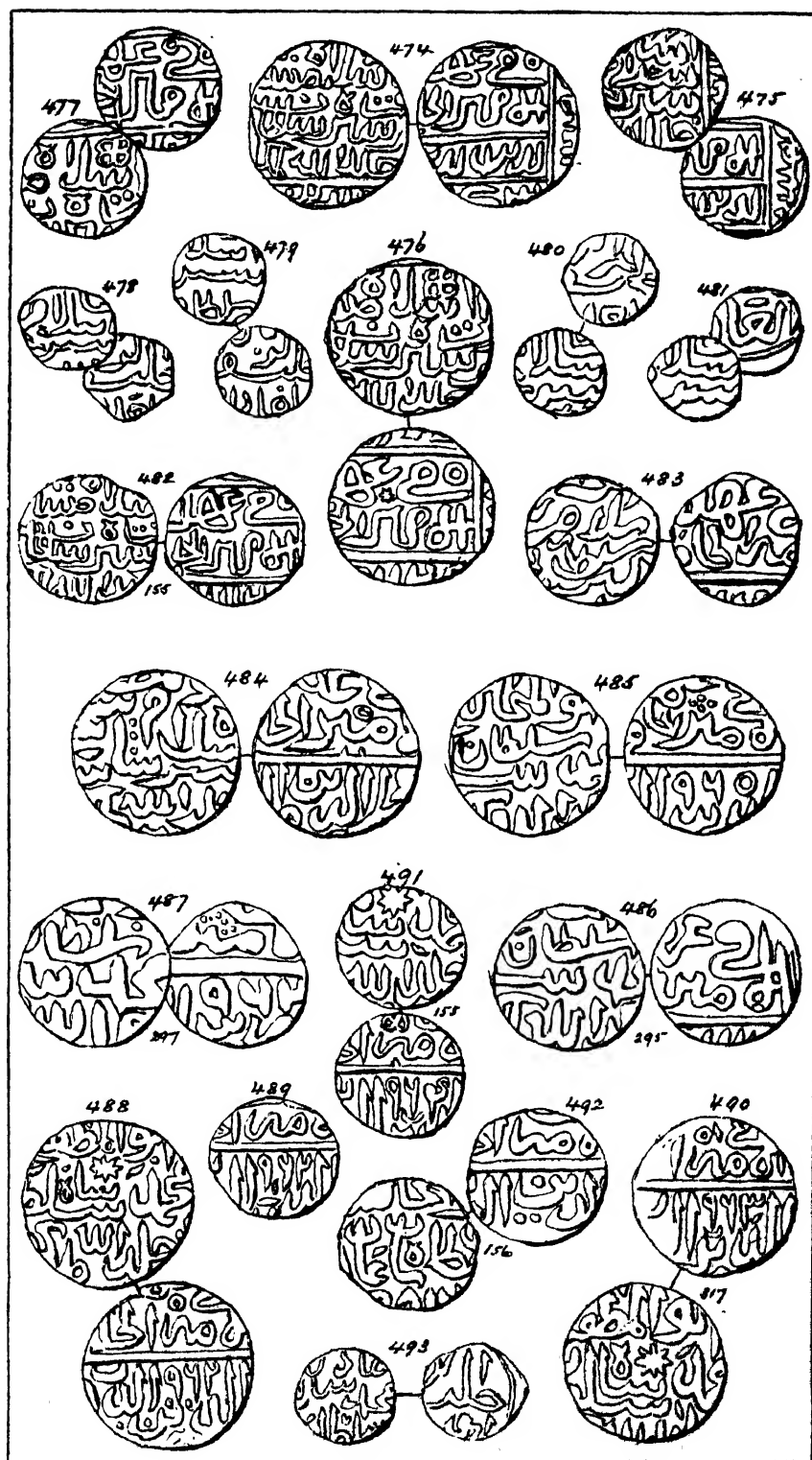
DEHLI contd.

459	Dam of smaller & thicker size and neat type dated 953 as before. ابو المظفر اسلام شاه بن شير شاه سلطان نلد الله ملكه Abu al muzaffar Islam Shah bin Sher Shah sultan, Khallad Allah mulkat. May god perpetuate his Kingdom. R. في عهد الامير الحامي الدين الديان ٩٤٣ al amir al hami al din al diyari 953. In the time of the commander and defender of the faith of the Requitr.	R.M.
460	Dam of large type same reading dated ٩٤٤ - 955	C.M.
461	½ dam of different type but same date 955.	H.
462	Dam with jumbled reading same date.	B.M.
463	½ dam with another variety of type with & and date ٩٤٤ = 954.	H.
464	½ dam same reading and date.	H.
465	Dam of 955 with F. Part of legend on R. missing.	H.
466	Dam of ٩٤٧ - 957 ending "wa al diyari."	B.M.
467	½ Dam of another type ٩٤٨ = 958.	H.
468	do do do	B.M.
469	Another variety of dam of 955.	H.
470	½ dam severe type ٩٤٩ = 959.	B.M.
471	Dam, same reading but dated ٩٦٠ = 960	H.
472	do do but continues "wa sultanat" = و سلطنته - and has no date.	B.M.
473	This coin is evidently a copy of no. 454 but with different ornaments and date. The reading of Obv. appears to be made up as follows - ابو شاه اسلام المظفر شير سلطان شاه نلد الله ملكه	For transliterations and translation see No. 459 above. R. as 459 except date which is 960 - 940.



DEHLI contd.

474	In square اسلا متنا بن شير متنا سلطان خدا الله ملكه Solam Shah bin Sher Shah sultan, Khallad Allah mulKah. Margin - at bottom. ' al din R. as 459 Fe ahad al amir al hamī ladin al diyar Margins bottom 963. 953 right, uncertain.	V
475	½ dam, similar reading, varying in type, no date.	V
476	Dam similar reading, variety with B, no date	B.M.
477	½ dam same type as last.	B.M.
478	½ dam - اسلام متنا شير متنا سلطان R. الزمان خليفة العادل. Al zaman Khalifah al adl " "	"
479	80, 82 Varieties shewing other parts of legend	"
482	½ dam of the same type as No. 474.	H
483	½ dam commencing Abu al muzaffar Solam Shah re	B.M.
484	Dam of different type but same reading as 459 (undated).	V.
<u>MUHAMMAD 'ADIL A.H. 960-964</u>		
485	ابو المجاهد محمد متنا سلطان خدا الله ملكه hid Muhammad Shah, sultan, khallad Allah mulKah. Father of the warrior, Muhammad Shah sultan re R. As 459, Fe ahad al amir al hamī al din al diyar, 960	B.M.
486	Another same type, with other parts of reading.	"
487	Same, but larger type and dated 962.	H
488	ابو المظفر محمد متنا سلطان خدا الله ملكه Abu al muzaffar Muhammad Shah, sultan, Khallad Allah mulKah. R. As 459, Fe ahad re but dated 962	V.
489	½ dam same type and date.	"
490	Dam similar, but dated 963.	H.
491	½ dam as last. but dated 964.	"
492	½, with Abu al mujahid (Muham <sup>d</sup> ) Shah 'Adil sultan, Khallad Allah mulKah. R. As 459, Fe ahad re but undated	"
493	½ with Muham <sup>d</sup> Shah 'Adil sultan. R. Khalifah al zaman abu Rod	"



## DEHLI contd.

494	Variety of 490 shewing other parts but same date.	B.M.
495	أبو المجاهد محمد عادل شاه سلطان خلد الله ملكه Abu al mujahid Muham <sup>d</sup> Adil Shah sultan, Khallad Allah R. Fi ahad al amir al hamu al din al diyan 963	C.M.
496	Abu al mujahid sultan (Muham <sup>d</sup> ?) R. Fi ahad 961	B.M.
497	Abu al mujahid Muham <sup>d</sup> Shah, sultan, Khallad Allah MulKah. R. Fi ahad al amir 96 as 495 but undated	B.M.
498	أبو المظفر محمد عادل سلطان خلد الله ملكه	"
499	Muhammad Adil, sultan, Khallad Allah mulKah	"
500	R. Fi ahad al amir al hamu al din al diyan No date.	"
501	Abu al muzaffar Muhammad Shah, sultan ? R. Fi ahad al amir al hamu al din al diyan 963.	C.M.
IBRAHIM SHAH SURI A.H. 962.		
502	أبو المظفر ابراهيم شاه سلطان خلد الله ملكه Abu al muzaf- far Ibrahim Shah sultan Khallad Allah mulKah. R. Fi ahad al amir al hamu al din al diyan 962.	B.M.
503	Variety of obv shewing bottom portion of legend	C.M.
504	2 dam as last.	B.M.
SIKANDAR SHAH SURI A.H. 962.		
505	المتوكل على الله شاه سكرند، شاه السلطان Al mutawakkil 'ali Allah - - Sikandar Shah al sultan R. Fi ahad al amir al hamu al din al diyan 962.	B.M.
506	المتوكل على الرحمن سكرند، (منا) سلطان Al mutawak- kil 'ali al rahman Sikandar Shah sultan. R. As 505.	B.M.
507	المتوكل على شاه سكرند، شاه سلطان (ضرب دهل) Al mutawakkil 'ali - - Sikandar Shah sultan (jari Dehl) Fi ahad al amir al hamu al din al diyan : In the time of the coronander 962.	B.L.
508	2 dam. Sikandar Shah sultan. R. Similar.	B.M.
509	2 dam. Sikandar Shah sultan. R. Khalifah al jaman 962. R.	R.





DEHLI Contd.MUQHAL EMPERORS.AKBAR JALAL AL DIN. A.H. 963-1014.

510	فلس ضرب فلوس حضرت دہلی. <i>part-falus hazrat Dehli.</i> <i>Falus (copper money) struck at the court of Dehli.</i> R. <i>في تاريخ نيسد و شست و چہار</i> <i>nusad wa shast chahar = In the year 900-64 = 964.</i>	B.M.
511	As last but R. ends <i>و شش</i> <i>wa shash = 6</i> . 966.	C.M.
512	$\frac{1}{8}$ darn. Portions of the above with date 949-969	"
513	$\frac{1}{2}$ darn. <i>part falus hazrat Dehli.</i> R. <i>في تاريخ نيسد و شست و چہار</i> <i>sad wa hafad = 970 =</i> <i>ہفتاد و نيسد</i>	H.
514	$\frac{1}{8}$ darn, as No. 512 with portions of legend but date 971.	B.M.
515	As 510. R. <i>في تاريخ سال</i> 972.	Rad
516	" R. only. <i>في تاريخ نيسد و شست و چہار</i> <i>hafad</i> <i>hish</i> ; 978.	B.M.
517	" R. . <i>nusad hafad wa ruk</i> . 979.	"
518	" R. . . <i>nusad hafad</i> . <i>ہفتاد و نيسد</i> . 980.	"
519	" R. . . As last; different part of legend.	"
520	" Variety of type. R. <i>Nusad hafad wa ek</i> . 981.	"
521	" " with 81 = (981) 11.	"
	R. <i>Sanal nusad wa hafad wa ek</i> = 900-80-1 = 981.	"
522	As 510 varied in type. R. <i>Nusad wa hafad wa</i> <i>hafad</i> . 987. <i>ہفتاد و شست و چہار</i>	"
523	" R. As last; different part of legend.	H.
524	" varied in type, and omitting <i>falus</i> .	"
	R. <i>Nusad hafad wa</i> <i>(hish?)</i> 988.	B.M.

In the 30<sup>th</sup> year of Akbar's reign a new era was established the first year of which coincided with his accession. This era was called *Ilahi* or divine and inferred that Akbar was of divine origin. The coins next represented use this *Ilahi* year and also give the name of the month (Persian) when struck. Each month is shown in this series.



525 زارو فالوس دهلی. ضرب فلوس دهلی.

۴ ۲۵ الہی (تا) ربیع الہی ۳۵ دی

ilahi 35, 36. Year of Ilahi 35, month 21.



B.M.

526

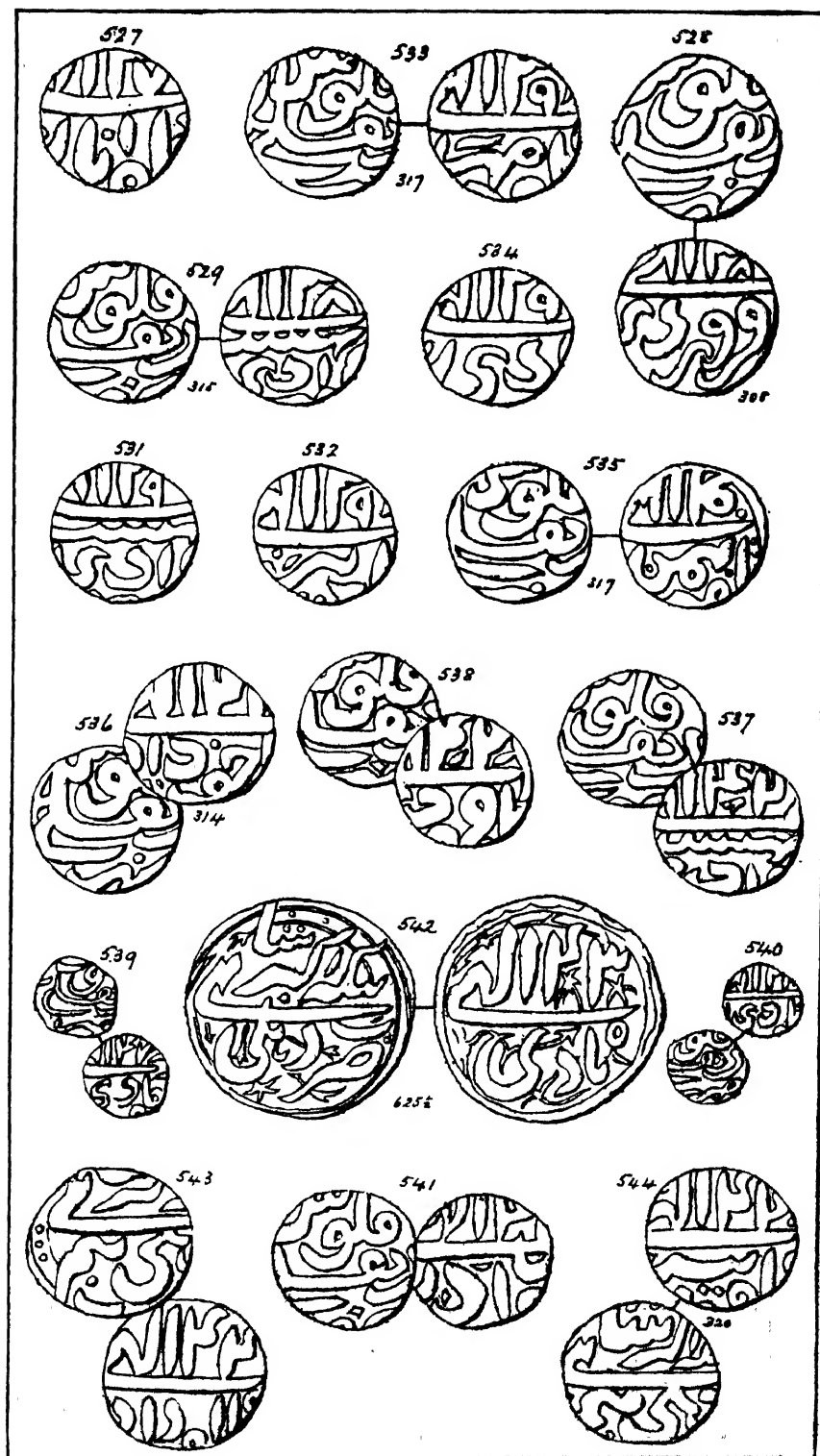


زارو فالوس دهلی.

۴ الہی ۳۷ بہمن

Ilahi 37 (month) Bahman. B.M.

527	ضرب فلوس دهلي. <i>galt falus Delhi.</i>	
	الهي 37 ماه ابان. <i>Slahi 37 mah (month) Aban.</i>	B.M.
528	الهي 38 - <i>Slahi 38</i> - فروردين. <i>Farwardin.</i>	R.
529	الهي 38 - <i>Slahi 38</i> - اردی بهشت.	"
530	الهي 38 - <i>Slahi 38</i> - ماه شهر يور. <i>Shahrewar.</i>	"
	(From the Lahore Museum by the Kindness of R.B. Whitehead, Esq.)	L.M.
531	الهي 39 - <i>Slahi 39</i> - اردی بهشت.	B.M.
532	الهي 39 - <i>Slahi 39</i> - ماه تير.	"
533	الهي 39 - <i>Slahi 39</i> - ماه مهر.	R.
534	الهي 39 - <i>Slahi 39</i> - ماه دي.	B.M.
535	الهي 40 - <i>Slahi 40</i> - ماه بهمن.	C.M.
536	الهي 41 - <i>Slahi 41</i> - ماه خرداد.	O.
537	الهي 42 - <i>Slahi 42</i> - اردی بهشت.	B.M.
538	الهي 44 - <i>Slahi 44</i> - فروردين.	"
539	الهي 44 - <i>Slahi 44</i> - ماه دي.	B.M.
540	الهي 44 - <i>Slahi 44</i> - ماه دي.	"
541	الهي 44 - <i>Slahi 44</i> - ماه اذر.	"
	The coins next shown are the Tanka and its subdivisions, which were introduced by Akbar in the year of Slahi 43.	
542	تنگه اکبرشاهی ضرب دهلي. <i>Tanka Akbar Shahi galt Delhi.</i>	
	الهي 43 ماه دي. <i>Slahi 43 mah Di.</i>	R.
543	نیم تنگه اکبرشاهی ضرب دهلي. <i>Nim tanka Akbar Shahi galt Delhi.</i>	
	الهي 44 ماه امرداد. <i>Slahi 44 mah Amardad.</i>	R.
544	نیم تنگه اکبرشاهی ضرب دهلي. <i>Nim tanka Akbar Shahi galt Delhi.</i>	
	الهي 44 ماه تير. <i>Slahi 44 mah Tir.</i>	O.



<u>DEHLI cont'd.</u>		
545	چهارم حصہ تنکہ اکبر شاہی - Bhahāram hissa tanka Akbar shāhī. One fourth ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) Tanka Akbar currency R. الہی ۴۴ امرداد Slahi 44 Amardad (No mint is shown on this coin) N.M. C.M.	
546	شانزدہم حصہ تنکہ اکبر شاہی - Shandaham hissa tanka Akbar shāhī. one sixteenth ( $\frac{1}{16}$ ) Tanka Akbar R. الہی ۴۴ ماہ تیر Slahi 44 mah Tēr. N.M. R.	
547	As 546 with garb Dehli ضرب دہلی, beneath. R. الہی ۴۴ ماہ فروردین Slahi 44 mah Farwardin R.	
548	As 547 R. الہی ۴۴ ماہ تیر 44, Tēr	
549	" R. الہی ۴۴ ماہ مہر 44, Mehr R.	
550	" R. الہی ۴۴ ماہ بخت 44, Bakhsh H.	
551	" ? R. ? خور داد - الہی ۴۴ 44 - Khurdad H.	
552	" R. - - الہی ۴۴ 44 H.	
553	" R. الہی ۴۵ 45 H.	
554	As 543 - Nīm tanka Akbar shāhī garb Dehli R. الہی ۴۵ ماہ اسفندارمز Slahi 45 mah Isfandar- māz O.	
555	ہشتم حصہ تنکہ اکبر شاہی - Hashtum hissa tanka Akbar shāhī. One eighth ( $\frac{1}{8}$ ) Tanka Akbar currency. N.M. R. الہی ۴۶ ماہ ابان Slahi 46 mah Aban R.	
<u>AKBAR'S MISCELLANEOUS ISSUES.</u>		
556	7-8. Nisfi 31 - Nisfi alone - Nisfi (10/13). R. Geometrical design. (Nisfi is half (dam) in Persian.) R. & B.M.	
559	دمری - Damri R. الہی سنہ ۳۳ Slahi sanat (year) 33. R.	
560	دمری - Damrā R. Slahi 33. R.	
<u>JAHANGIR, NUR AL DIN. A.H. 1014-1037.</u>		
561	ضرب دہلی سنہ ۱۰۲۱ - The full reading of this coin is - Dehli sanat 1021. R. نیم راج سنہ ۷ Nīm raj sanat 7. R.	
<u>SHAH JAHAN, SHIHAB AL DIN. A.H. 1037-1069.</u>		
562	فلوس شاہ جہان بادشاہ غازی - Flus Shah Jahān garb Dehli 1043. ضرب دہلی ۱۰۴۳	



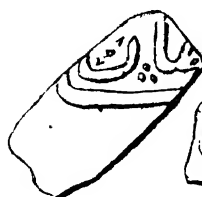
Falus Shah Jaham badshah ghazi .

563-4-5. zarb Dehli 1048. R. Shah Jahani falus + Shah Jahani R. S.

B. M.

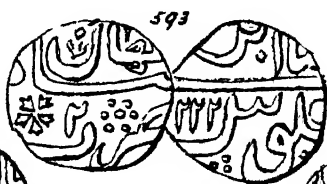
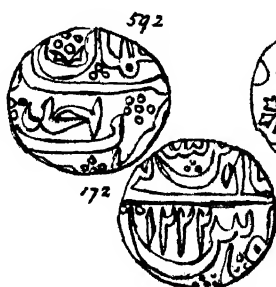
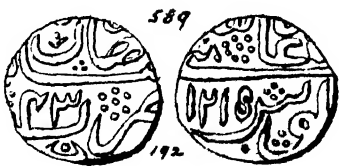
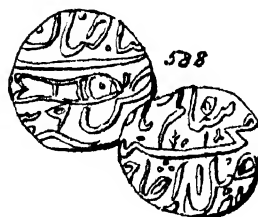
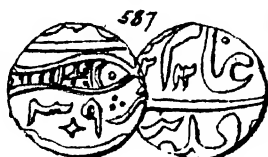
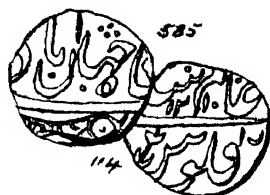
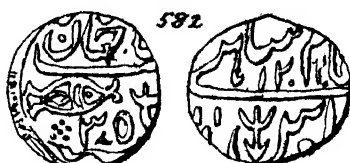
R. S.

	<u>DEHLI cont<sup>d</sup> as SHAHJAHANABAD.</u>	
	563, 564, 565 appear to have the figures 4, 12, 18-6, 12 + 15. These may be regnal years and would therefore make for a later date than 1048 on No 564-5.	
	<u>AURUNGZEB 'ĀLAMQĪR(I) A.H. 1069-1119.</u>	
566	۱۰۷۳ ضرب شاه جهان اباد - Jart Shajahanabad 1074 R. ۳ عالم گيرج فلوس 3 (4 <sup>th</sup> year). B.M.	
567	As last. but arranged differently. date. 1074. R. ۷ جلوس مبارک سنه 7. - Jalus mubarak sanat. 7. Blessed year of accession 7. H.	
568	Variety. same year. H.	
	<u>'ĀLAM BAHADUR SHAH I. A.H. 1119-1124.</u>	
569	Jart Shajahanabad 4. R. ۱۱۲۳ شاه عالم شاهی = Shah 'Ālam Shahi 1123. B.M.	
	<u>MUHAMMAD SHAH. A.H. 1131-1161</u>	
570	۲۹ ضرب شاه جهان اباد - Jart Shajahanabad 29 <sup>th</sup> yr. R. ۱۱۵۹ محمد شاهی فلوس 1159. R.	
	<u>'ĀLAMQĪR II. A.H. 1167-1173.</u>	
571	۲ ضرب شاه جهان اباد - Jart Shajahanabad 2 <sup>nd</sup> yr. R. ۱۱۶۸ عالم گيرج فلوس 1168 B.M.	
572	As last. shewing other parts of coin H.	
573	Variety on oblong piece of copper. B.M.	
	<u>SHAH ALAM II. A.H. 1173-1221</u>	
574	۱۳ ضرب شاه جهان اباد - Jart Shajahanabad 13 <sup>th</sup> year. R. ۱۱۸۷ عالم شاهی فلوس 1187. B.M.	
575	A fish, as last but sanat 31. R. as last. but. 1204. "	
576	do do 32. R. do 1205. "	
577	Variety of last. without arrow head "	
578	A fish, as 574 but sanat. 33. R. as last, misdated. 1125, "	
579	do do (313. R. as 574 but. 1206. "	
580	Variety of last. same date. "	

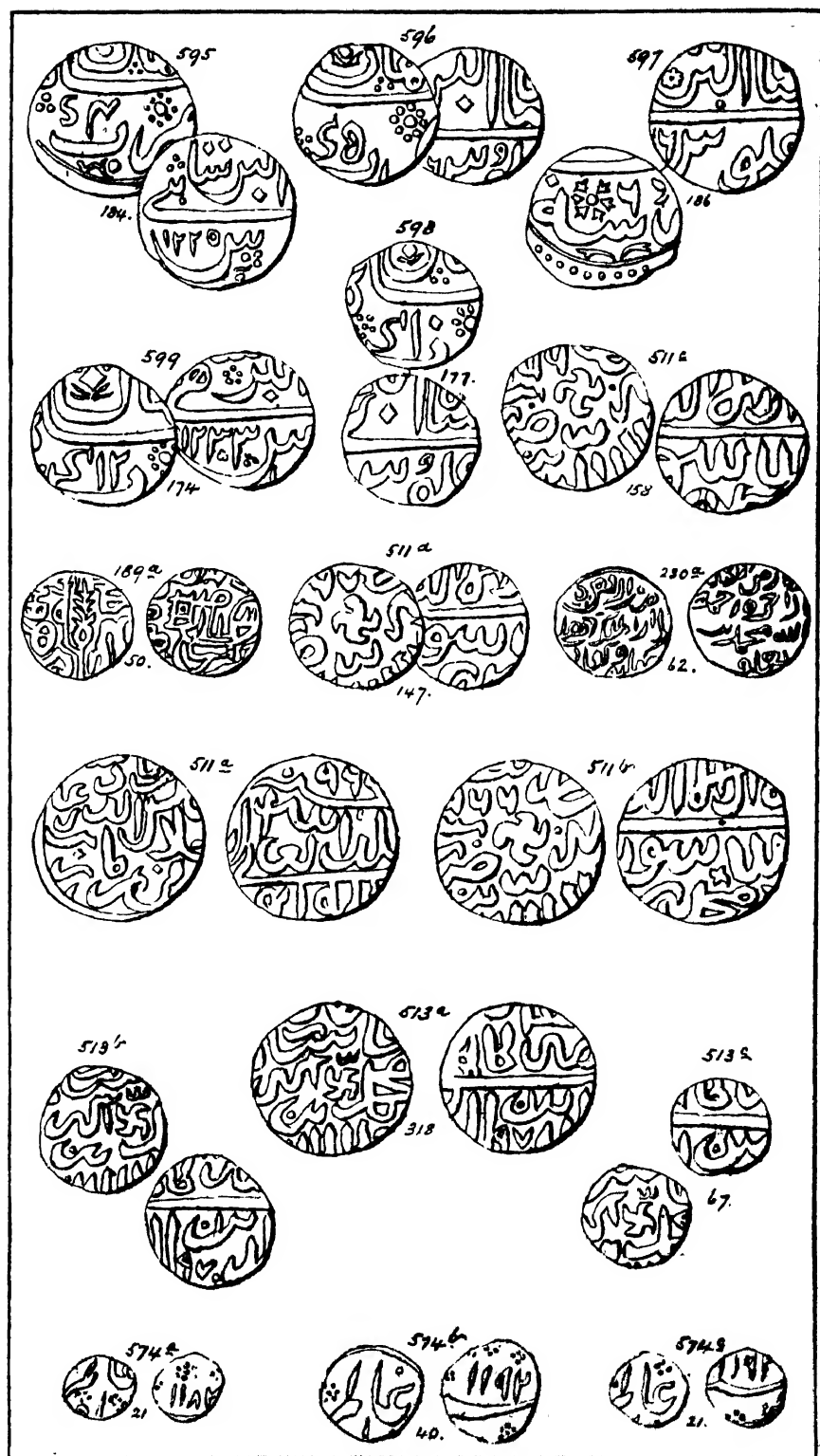




<u>DEHLI as SHAHJAHANABAD coins</u>		
581	۳۴ شتا جهان اباد - ضرب شتا Shahjahanabad 34 <sup>th</sup> year R. Shah 'Alam shahi falus 1206	H.
582	a fish, sanat 35, otherwise as last with date 1206.	B.M.
583	do do do 1208.	"
584	a fish, sanat. 36, do do 1209.	"
585	a fish, — do do 1210.	R.S.
586	a fish, sanat. 38 of doubtful mint. R. Shah 'Alam shahi 1212.	B.M.
587	a fish, sanat 39, otherwise as 581 with date 1212.	"
588	a fish, sanat 39 gart Shahjahanabad. R. Portions of	"
589	Shah 'Alams couplet / (No. 2 page 45. Part. one.) "Pikka zad bar haft kishwar sāhiya fazl ilah, Hami dūr Muhammad Shāh 'Ālam pādishāh"	Bl.
589	As 581 - gart Shahjahanabad, but. 43 <sup>rd</sup> year. R. Dated 1215.	H.
590	Same type and reading as 581 but. 48 <sup>th</sup> year) R. as 581 but. dated 1220.	
591	Similar to 581 but. 49 <sup>th</sup> year). R. as 581 but. dated 1221.	H.
<u>MUHAMMAD AKBAR II. A.H. 1221 - 1253.</u>		
592	۱۲۲۲ شتا جهان اباد - ضرب شتا Shahjahanabad, abd. Struck at Shahjahanabad (year) one R. ۱۲۲۲ شتا اکبر شتا Shah Akbar shahi falus 1222.	H.
593	gart Shahjahanabad 2 <sup>nd</sup> year). R. As last. Shah Akbar shahi falus 1222.	R.
594	gart Shahjahanabad S. ۴. = sanat. 4. The sign S is evidently intended to mean س - sanat. R. As 593 but dated 1225.	H.



DEHLI as SHAHJAHANABAD contd.		
595	س. ۴۰۰ ضرب شاجان اباد. <i>gart Shahjahanabad 4<sup>th</sup> year</i> R. ۱۲۲۵ شاک اکبر شاهی فلوس ۱۲۲۵. <i>Shah Akbar shahi flus 1225.</i>	B.M.
596	As last. but 5 <sup>th</sup> year) R. As last. but (1226).	"
597	Without "Shahjahanabad" but ascribed to that mint by Rodgers. ۶ ضرب سنه. <i>gart sanat. 6 = 6<sup>th</sup> year.</i> R. As 595, but dated 1226.	R.
598	As 595 but ۱۰ = 10 <sup>th</sup> year. R. As 595 but undated.	H.
599	As 595 but ۱۲ = 12 <sup>th</sup> year. R. As 595 but dated 1233.	H.
ADDITIONS TO DEHLI (the capital and kingdom.)		
MALIK CHHAJA A.H. 1670. Nephew to BALBAN.		
1895	खज्जा above horseman. R. Bull. Ascribed by Rodgers.	L.G.
MUHAMMAD BIN TUHLAK. A.H. 725-752.		
2805	ضرب الربیع دار الملک دہلی سبع مائة (وعشرون) وثمان <i>gart al ruba'i bi dar al mulk Dehli sabamayat (wa ushtarin)</i> <i>wa samān - Struck as a quarter (adli) of the seal of the</i> <i>kingdom Dehli seven hundred (and twenty) and eight.</i> R. فی زمن العبد الرجبی رحمة الله محمد بن تغلق. <i>Fi zaman al 'abd al rajī rahmatallah Muh<sup>d</sup> bin Tughlak.</i> In the time of the servant, hopeful of the mercy of God, Muh <sup>d</sup> bin Tughlak.	DEF.
AKBAR. A.H. 963-1014		
5115	في زمان حلال الدين محمد اكبر باد شاک غازی <i>Jalal al dīn Muhammad Akbar bād shāk ghāzi.</i> R. سنه ۹۶۶ زاد الله تعالى ملكه ابدا <i>Sanat 966 khallad Allah ta'ali mulkuk abda. Year 966. May the most high God re</i>	R.
5116	<i>Jalal al dīn Muhammad Akbar gart sanat 966.</i>	R.
5117	۱/۲ R. لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله. <i>La alah ala</i> <i>d. 1/2 Allah, Muham<sup>d</sup> rasul Allah. There is no God but God</i>	B.M. H.
5132	۱/۲ Sam, 3, 1/4. <i>Jalal al dīn re as 5115 R. Tijje of Sher Shah, 970.</i>	B.M. Bl.
SHAH ALAM II A.H. 1173-1221		
574	۱/۲ ۱/۲ dam. <i>Shah Alam 1182? 574 1/2 same, sanat 1192, 574 1/2</i>	



DADAR. ? (24 DADRI ROTHAK)

- 600 A fish. jart Dadar jalus 40. = ضرب دادر جلوس ۴۰.  
 R. Shah Alam badshah ghāzi sikka mubarak 1217.  
 شاه عالم بادشاه غازي سکه مبارک ۱۲۱۷ B.M.

DERAJAT.Under the DURRANIS.AHMAD SHAH. A.H. 1160 - 1187.

- 601 ? jart Dera sanat. xx = ضرب دیره سنه xx  
 R. Ahmad Shah jalus 1161 = احمد شاه جلوس ۱۱۶۱ B.M.  
 602 similar reading but smaller coin 4<sup>th</sup> one. 1162. 1162 احد B.M.  
 608 do sanat. 7. 1168. = سنه ۷ ۱۱۶۸. B.M.

TAIMUR SHAH. A.H. 1187 - 1207.

- 604 Lion to left. 1194. 1194. R. Raj 8 = راج ۸ H.  
 "These coins are called Billishahi on account of the  
 catlike figure of the lion upon them." (Dames)  
 605 Lion to right. 1202. 1202. R. Raj and curious figure of  
 606 Badshah 1204. = بادشاه. R. as last. and 9. 9. V.  
 607 Completes the reading of last. Badshah 1204. 1204 H.

ZAMAN SHAH. A.H. 1207 - 16.

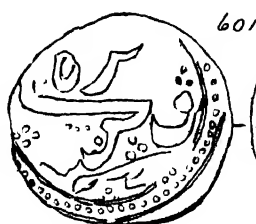
- 608 Jalus jart Dera sanat. = ضرب دیره سنه  
 R. Zaman Shah dur Durrani 1209. = زمان شاه در دراني ۱۲۰۹ D.  
 609 As No. 607 with add. one 1/2 year one of Zaman Shah. V.

SHUJA AL MULK. A.H. 1216. 1218-24. 1235.

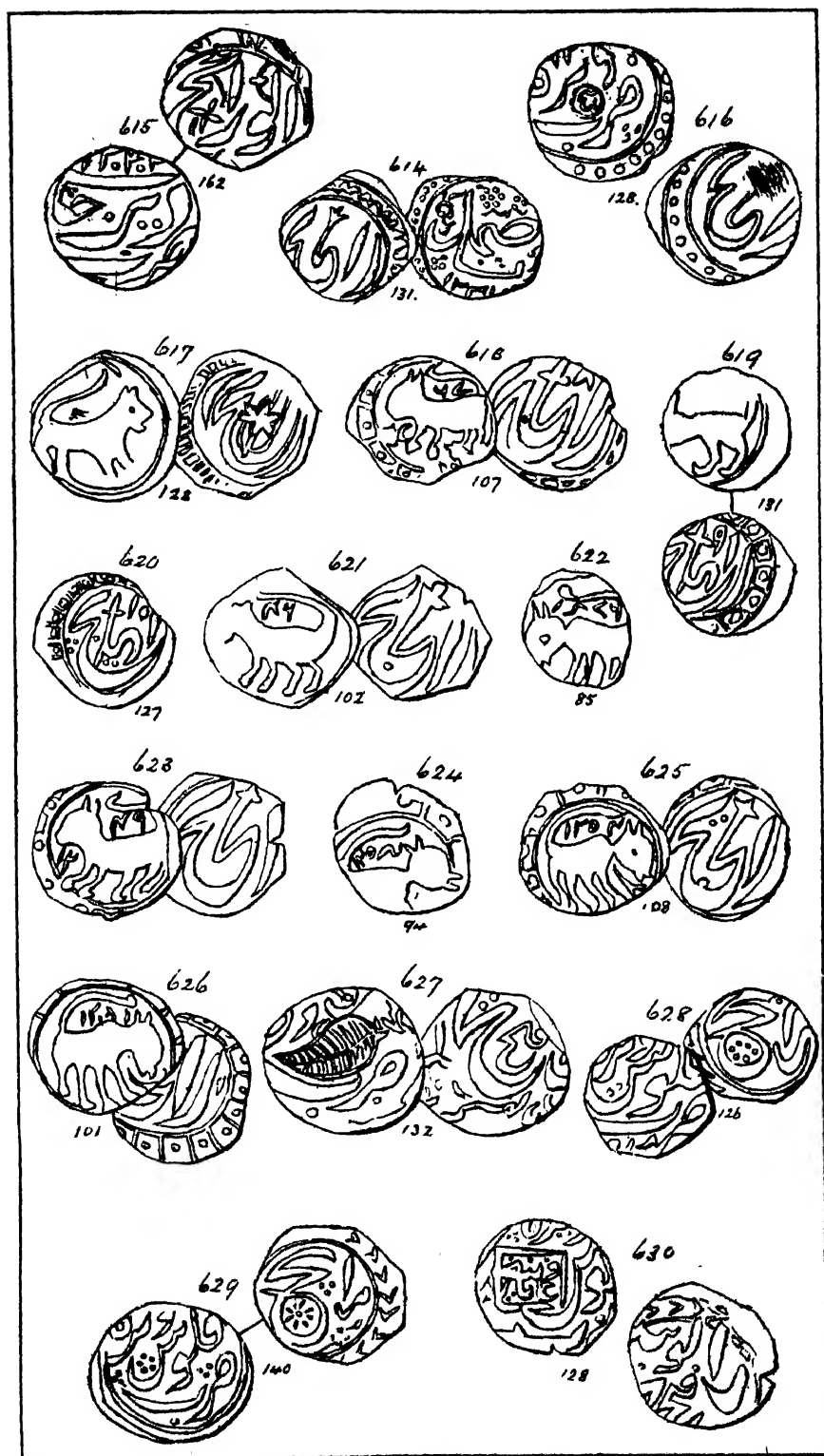
- 610 Lion to right. R. Raj 1225. The curious figure  
 attached to the tail end of the jūm ج is most prob-  
 ably meant for the word sanat, year. V.  
 611 Raj = راج. R. 1236. Shuja al mulk. ۱۲۳۶ شجاع الملک B.M.

MAHMUD SHAH. A.H. 1216 - 18. 1224 - 45.

- 612 Raj. R. Mūr Hasan Khan 1232 = میر حسن خان ۱۲۳۲ D.  
 613 Lion to right. 1241. 1241. R. .... bin Hasan Khan. H.  
 at present nothing is known about Hasan or his son.

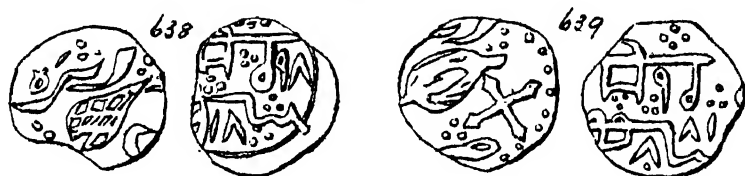
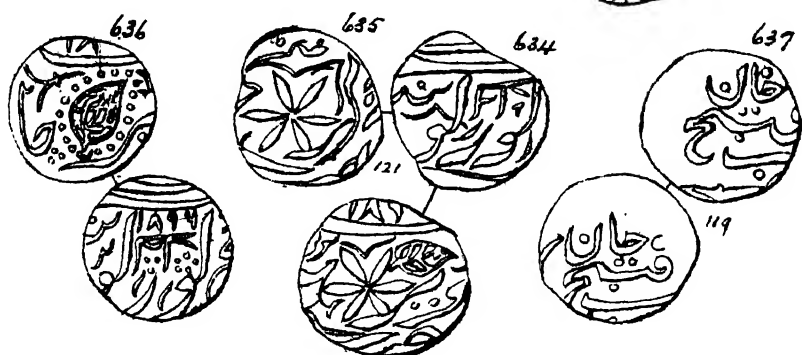


<u>Under the SIKHS from 1235. Barnes says,</u>			
"But administered by the Saddozai Nawabs Hafiz Ahmad and Sher Muham <sup>d</sup> up to 1252 when Nannibal Singh took formal possession in Ranjit Singh's name"			
614	Raj	Rs. ۱۲۴۱ - ۱۲۴۰ - ؟	1241 V
615	Garb Sairjal.	1242 - ۱۲۴۲ ضرب دبر حات	
	Rs. Gura raj	= گور (3) راج = Gura currency	V.
616	Garb Dera raj	1255 Rs. Raj = current.	V.
617	Leon to right	Rs. Raj 4m with star.	H.
618	Leon to left	1246? Rs. Raj (sanat) 8 = 1	H
619	do	— Rs. do 9 = 9	V.
620	do	— Rs. do 10 = 1.	V
621	do	46 = ۲۶ Rs. do —	V
622	do	1246? Rs. do	V
623	do	1249-1249 Rs. do	H
624	Leon to right.	1254, 1284 Rs. do	H.
625	do	" " Rs. do	H.
626	do	date jumbled Rs. do	V.
627	Pipal leaf of the Sikhs	Garb Dera? - ضرب دیرہ	
	Rs. Raj Fakh (Khan) - راج فتح	= Fakh currency.	H.
(Struck upon another coin)			
628	Garb falus Dera	(18) 98 - ضرب فلوس دیرہ ۹۸	
(The date is that of the Sikhs, i.e. 1898 S. = 1841 AD. = 1257 H.)			
629	As last but without date.		D.
630	Within square :-	قابض خیر باد = akibat. Khairbad.	
		May his future be prosperous.	
	around, Garb falus Dera	- ضرب فلوس دیرہ	
	Rs. Gobind raj Fakh	= گوبند راج فتح	
	literally Gobind currency for Fakh (Khan).		V.

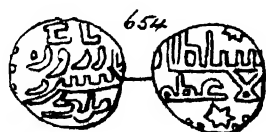
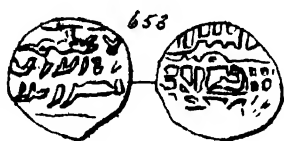
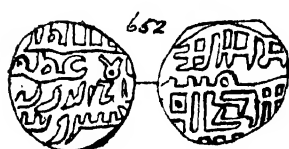
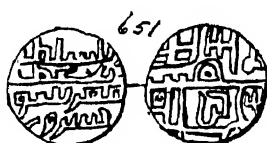
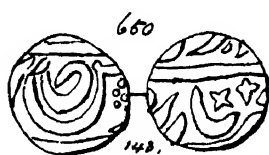
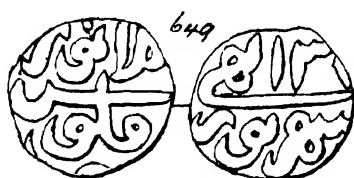
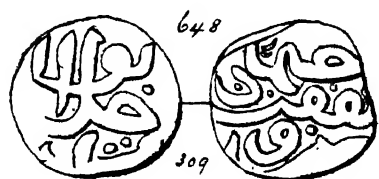
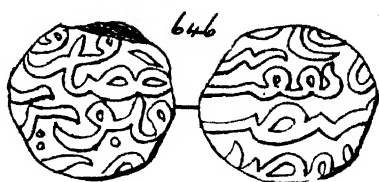
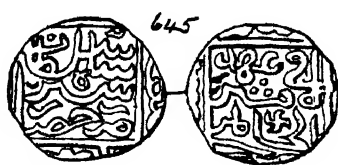




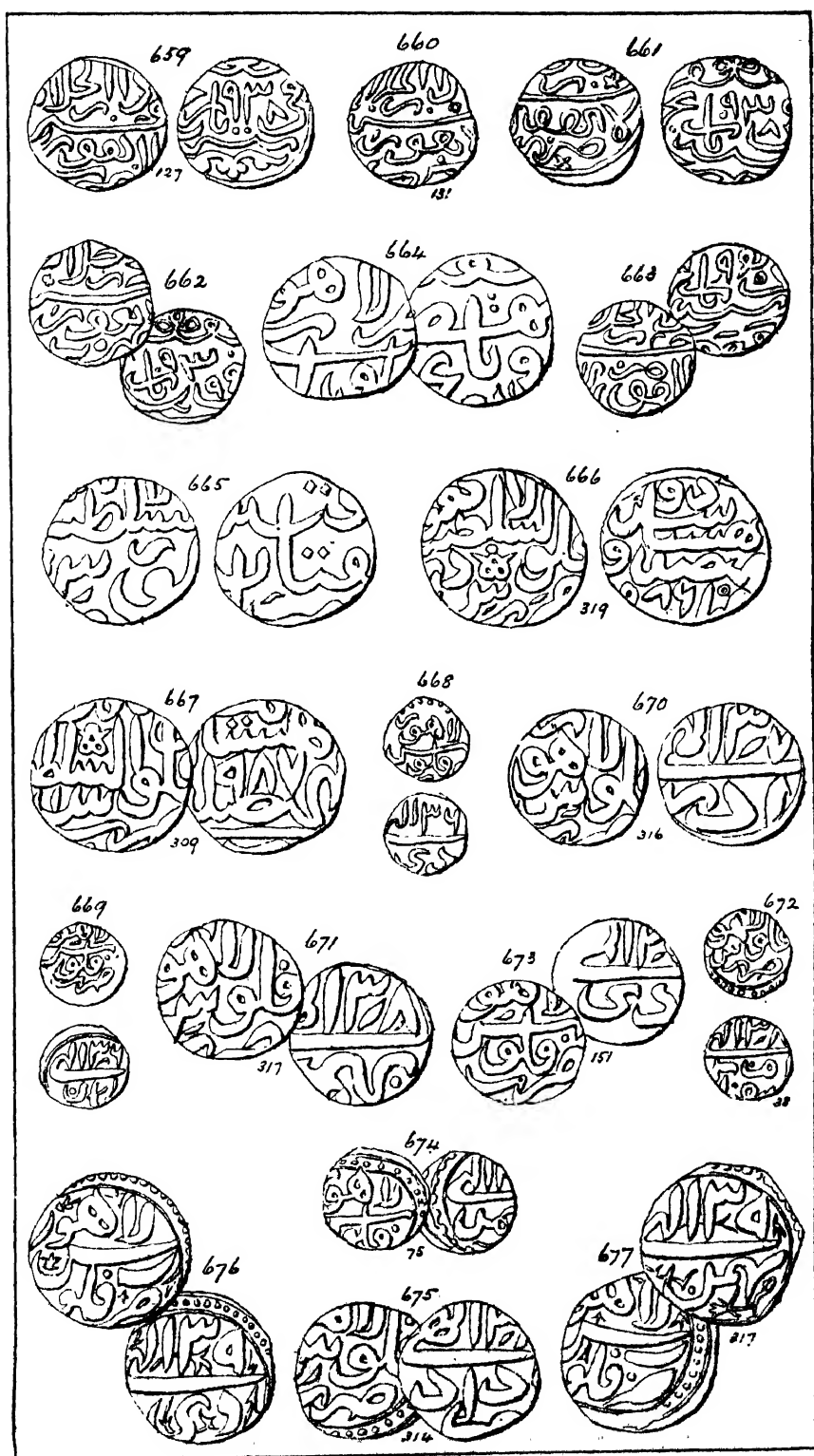
631	zart jalus Dera 189x. ضرب فلوس دیرہ ۱۸۹- R. gobind raj Fath 18. - گوبند زالج فتح ۱۸ "gobind currency for (Dera) Fath (Khan)"	V.
632	Another showing top part of legend on Ob.	D.
633	Flower and pipal leaf "zart Dera" R. 'gur gobind' - گوز گوبند Double struck	V
634	Similar with date 189x (Gurmukhi? letters unread)	B.M.
635	Another with flower only.	V
636	Leaf and "Sairjat. 18xx" - دیر جات ۱۸ R, as last with date 1896	B.M.
637	zart Fath Khan. ضرب فتح خان. (both sides)	L.G.
638	Pipal leaf "zart Dera" R. Rodgers reads this coin as Faiq. Singh for Sher Singh.	A.M.
639	Another with cross and date reversed <u>FARRUKH NAGAR.</u> <u>FARRUKHSIYAR, A.H. 1124-1131.</u>	R.
640	zart Farrukhnagar jalus mainand. manus. 6. - ضرب فرخ نگر خلوس میمنت مانوس ۶ R. Portions of Farrukh sijars couplet. <u>SHAH ALAM II. 1173 - 1221 A.H.</u>	W.
641	zart Farrukhnagar R. Alam shahi 1214 = ۱۲۱۴ شاهی عالم <u>HAFIZABAD.</u> <u>ALAMGIR II, A.H. 1167-1173.</u>	R.
642	'Alamgir badshah ghazī. - عالمگیر بادشاه غازی Sanat 6 zart Hafizabad: سنه ۶ ضرب حافظ آباد <u>HISSAR HISSAR FIROZA.</u> <u>SHER SHAH, A.H. 946-952.</u>	R
643	In square. Sher Shah sultan zart Hissar, margin, (T. Abu al muzaffar. (B. Khalid Allah. L. Mu'khal.) R. wa sultanah. R. Shar. Fi ahad al amir al hamī. R. T. Al adl. R. 950	V.
644	as last with remainder of margin R. Swastika L. al dīyār	V.



645	<p> <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> diam. inscription and swastika as last. - In square          ضرب حصار. شير شالا سلطان. Margins as 643 + 4 viz.          Right. سلطان و Left. ملكه Bottom. خلد الله Top. ابو المظفر.          Margins (when complete are) في عهد الامير الحاجي.          Right. ٩٤٥ Left. الدين Bottom. العادل Top. الدين. S.M.       </p> <p><u>AKBAR. A.H. 963 - 1014.</u></p>	
646	<p>         ضرب فلوس حصار فيروز (۸) = 974          R. Fed tarikhi nuhsad - في التاريخ نهصد شصت و هفت          shast wa haft. = In the year nine hundred, sixty &amp; seven.          As last. but differently arranged R. nuhsad wa naud       </p>	R.
647	<p>         wa shast sarat. 996. = 997          نهصد و نود و شش 997       </p> <p><u>JALALPUR.</u></p> <p><u>AKBAR. A.H. 968 - 1014.</u></p>	R.
648	<p>         (galt) Jalalpur. ضرب حلال پور. R. Nuhsad wa haftad          wa chahar. = 974 نهصد و هفتاد و چهار       </p> <p><u>KALANUR.</u></p> <p><u>AKBAR. A.H. 963 - 1014.</u></p>	West.
649	<p>         galt fals Jalalpur. ضرب فلوس کلانور. R. Shahi          37. (month) Shahrewar = الی ۳۷ شهر یور       </p> <p><u>KAITHAL.</u></p>	R.
650	<p>         Portions of the legends used on the coins issued by Ahmad          Shah of Delhi about 150 years previously, with the sole          addition of the sign ۱۰ in the curl of the ۳۰ of فلوس,          were of silver and purported to be struck at Sirhind in          the 4<sup>th</sup> year of his reign, viz; 1165 AH (Sir R. C. Temple), Bl.       </p> <p><u>LAHORE.</u></p> <p>         Coins of the last of the Ghazavid Kings of Lahore, who          were conquered by Muhammad bin Tarn       </p>	Bl.
651	<p>         Al sultan al azim Muizz al daulat Khusrav.          R. السلطان الاعظم معز الدولة خسرو. R. Bull with sign on left R.       </p> <p><u>KHUSRU MALIK A.H. 555-562 (Son of above)</u></p>	R.
652	<p>         Al sultan al azim Taj al daulat Khusrav Malik R. as last. R.       </p>	R.
653	<p>         Same reading. R. السلطان الاعظم. R. تاج الدولة خسرو ملک R.       </p>	R.



655	Al sultan al azim Suraj al daulat = } R. Khusru Malik. السلطان الاعظم سراج الدوله } خسرو ملك	R.
656	The same but has crescent above Khusru.	R.
657	do. star do.	R.
658	do. cloud or canopy do.	R.
<u>HUMAYUN. A.H. 937 - 946</u>		
659	zart Lahore dar al khalifah - ضرب لاهور دار الخلافه Fleuron above & below, Fi tarikh 938. - في تاريخ ٩٣٨	H.
660	Variety in type, same reading	H.
661	Another variety with two stars, same date	B.M.
662	do. dated 939	B.M.
663	do. 945	B.M.
<u>AKBAR A.H. 946 - 1014</u>		
664	zart falus Lahore - ضرب فلوس لاهور R. في تاريخ nuhsad haft. 970. - في تاريخ نهصد هفت	R.
665	Portions of zart falus dar al sultanat Lahore. - Seal of the sultanate. R. Nuhsad wa haftad wa shash. نهصد و هفتاد و شش. Nine hundred and seventy and six. 976	R.
666	Ob. as last. R. Nuhsad wa haftad wa shash. 986.	B.M.
667	do R. " " haft. 987. 987. هفت ٩٨٧.	H.
668	$\frac{1}{2}$ ? As 664 R. Slahi 36 mah bi. الهی ۳۶ ماه دی	B.M.
669	" do R. 36 Aban. الهی ۳۶ ابان	C.M.
670	do R. 37 Agr. الهی ۳۷ اذر	H.
671	do R. 38 Bahman. الهی ۳۸ بهمن	H.
672	do R. 38 Safandarmuz. الهی ۳۸ اسفندارمذ	H.
673	do R. 44 Si. الهی ۴۴ دی	H.
674	$\frac{1}{4}$ dam zart falus Lahore. Falus Lahore. R. Slahi 44 Bahman. الهی ۴۴ بهمن	H.
675	As 664 R. 38 Amardad. الهی ۳۸ امرداد	H.
676	do R. 39 Si. الهی ۳۹ دی	O.
677	do R. 39 Bahman. الهی ۳۹ بهمن	H.



678	جارت فالوس لاہور - <i>Jart falus Lahore.</i> R. الہی ۳۹ فروردین <i>Slahi 39 Farwardin</i>	B.M.
679	as 678 R. الہی ۴۳ شہر پور <i>43 Shahrewar</i>	R.
680	۴ R. الہی ۴۳ تیر <i>43 Tir.</i>	B.M.
681	1 tanki. ۴۶ الہی شہر پور لاہور - ضرب لاہور شہر. <i>Jart Lahore Shahr.</i> war ilahi 46 R. یک تنگی اکبر شاہی <i>Yak tanki Akbar shahi</i>	B.M.
682	4 tanki. <i>Jart Lahore ilahi 46 Agr =</i> اذر R. Chau. چو. (four) tanki. <i>Akbar shahi.</i>	C.M.
683	۱/۲ tanka. ضرب لاہور نیم تنگہ اکبر شاہی <i>Jart Lahore nīm</i> (۱/۲) tanka <i>Akbar shahi.</i> R. الہی ۴۶ خور داد <i>Slahi 46 (month) Khurda</i>	R
<u>AURUNGZEB 'ĀLAMGĪR. A.H. 1069-1119.</u>		
684	۱۰۷۴ لاہور - ضرب لاہور <i>Jart Lahore 1074.</i> R. ۷ سنہ مبارک <i>Jalus mubarak sanat. 7.</i>	R.
685	۱/۲ dam. <i>Jart Lahore 75 (75).</i> R. <i>Jalus mubarak sanat. x</i>	R
686	(Jart) Lahore R. <i>Jalus mubarak sanat. -</i>	R
687	do R. do 45. ۴۵.	B.M.
<u>'ĀLAMGĪR II. A.H. 1167-1173.</u>		
688	<i>Jart falus Lahore</i> R. ۱۱۷۲ سنہ مبارک - <i>'Ālamgīr sikka mubarak - fortunate currency 1172</i>	
689	Similar, undated.	R.
<u>UNDER SIKH RULE. SAMBAT DATES.</u>		
<u>RANJIT SINGH. S. 1876-1896.</u>		
690	a pipal leaf in the curl of the س - <i>Jart dar al sal-</i> <i>lanat-Lahore, jalus 1580.</i> ضرب دار السلطنہ لاہور جلوس = 1880. R. contains portions of the Sikh couplet as on no. 1 دیگ تیغ و فتح و نصرت بید رنگ = یافت از نانک گورو گوہند سنگہ <i>Seg tig, fath narai i be darang</i> <i>Yافت az nanak guru Gobind Singh.</i>	B.M.
691	Another as last. but dated 1881.	.





LUDHANA - LUDHIANA.ISLAM SHAH A.H. 952-960.

- 692<sup>954</sup> Dar al. دار الضرب عهد الملك في العادل السلام لود هانة B.M.  
 693 garb 'ahad al malik fi al adl al. sulam Ludhiana 956 = H  
 694 Seal of the mint by royal decree, in the just & peaceful Ludhiana B.M.  
 R. Portions of - Al mulwakkil 'ali al rahman abu al mu-  
 jaffar Islam Shah sultan. Khallad Allah mulkah wa  
 sultanat. المتوكل علي الرحمن ابو المظفر اسلام شاه سلطان  
 خلد الله ملكه و سلطانه  
 Trusting in the Merciful One, Father of the victor. Islam  
 Shah, sultan. May God perpetuate his kingdom & sultanate.

MALOT (JHELUM DIST. now in ruins)SHER SHAH A.H. 946-952

- 695 Sher Shahi sultan garb Malot  
 Margins, left - abu al mujaffar - bottom, wa sultanat - left  
 Khallad Allah. = L. خلد الله B. سلطانة و مظفر  
 ابو المظفر T. سلطانة و مظفر L. خلد الله B. سلطانة  
 R. في عهد الامير الحامي Fe'ahad al amir al hamī  
 Margin, bottom 951. 951 - left. الدین. al dīn. H.

ISLAM SHAH. A.H. 952-960.

- 696 في عهد الامير الحامي الدين الديان ضرب ملوت 952.  
 Fe'ahad al amir al hamī al dīn al diyan garb Malot. 952.  
 R. ابو المظفر اسلام شاه بن شير شاه سلطان (خلد الله ملكه) B.M.  
 al mujaffar Islam Shah bin Sher Shah sultan (Khallad Allah mulkah)

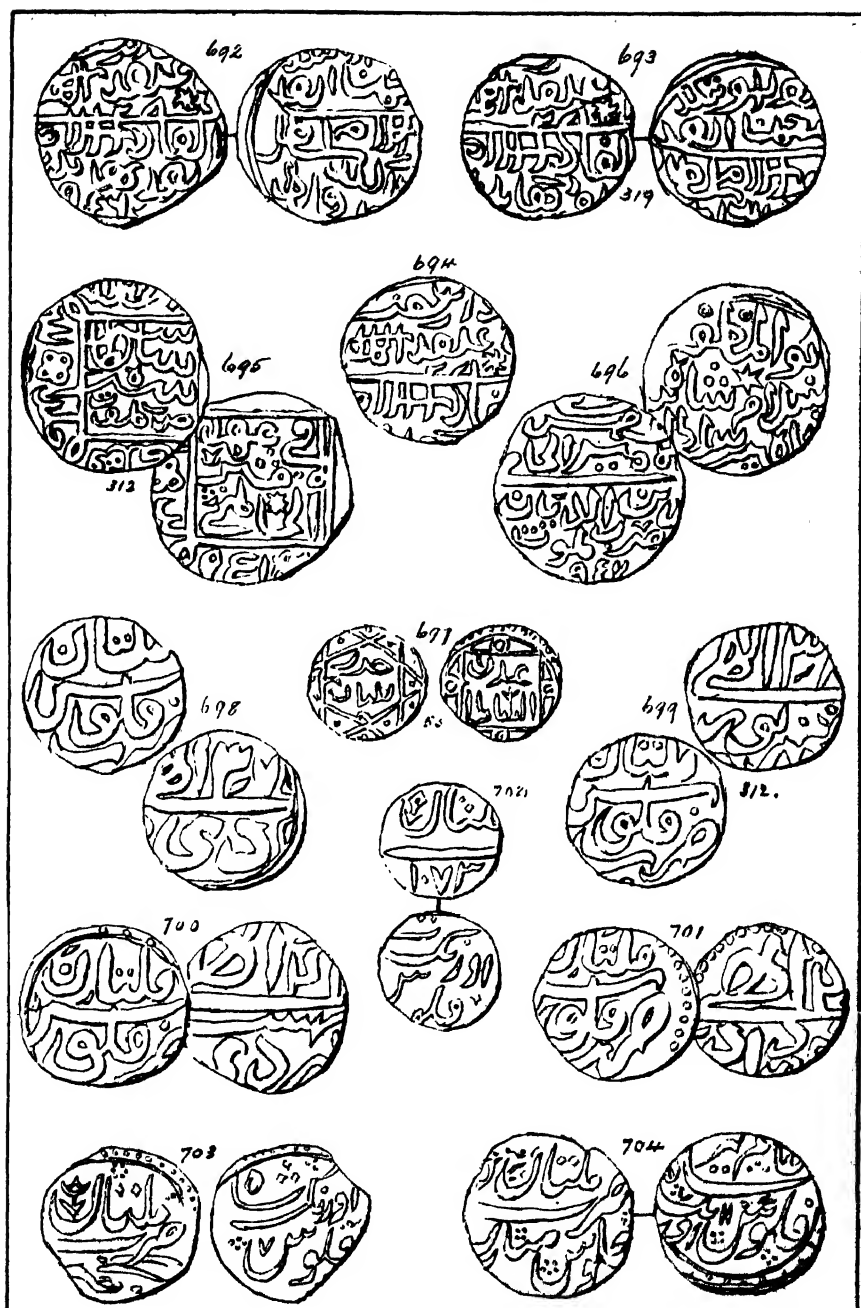
MULTAN.? SHAMS AL-DIN ALTAMSH A.H. 607-633.

- 697 garb Multan. R. عدل السلطان. adl sulta(n). L.G.

AKBAR. A.H. 963-1014.

- 698 garb falus Multan.  
 R. 37 ماه دي. 37 mah di. B.M.  
 699 as last. R. 38 شهر رور. 38 Shahrewar. R  
 700 as last. R. 41 اردی. 41 Urdibikishl. R  
 701 as last. R. 41 ماه. 41 Amardad. B.M.

AURUNGZEB ALAMGIR(I) A.H. 1069-1119.

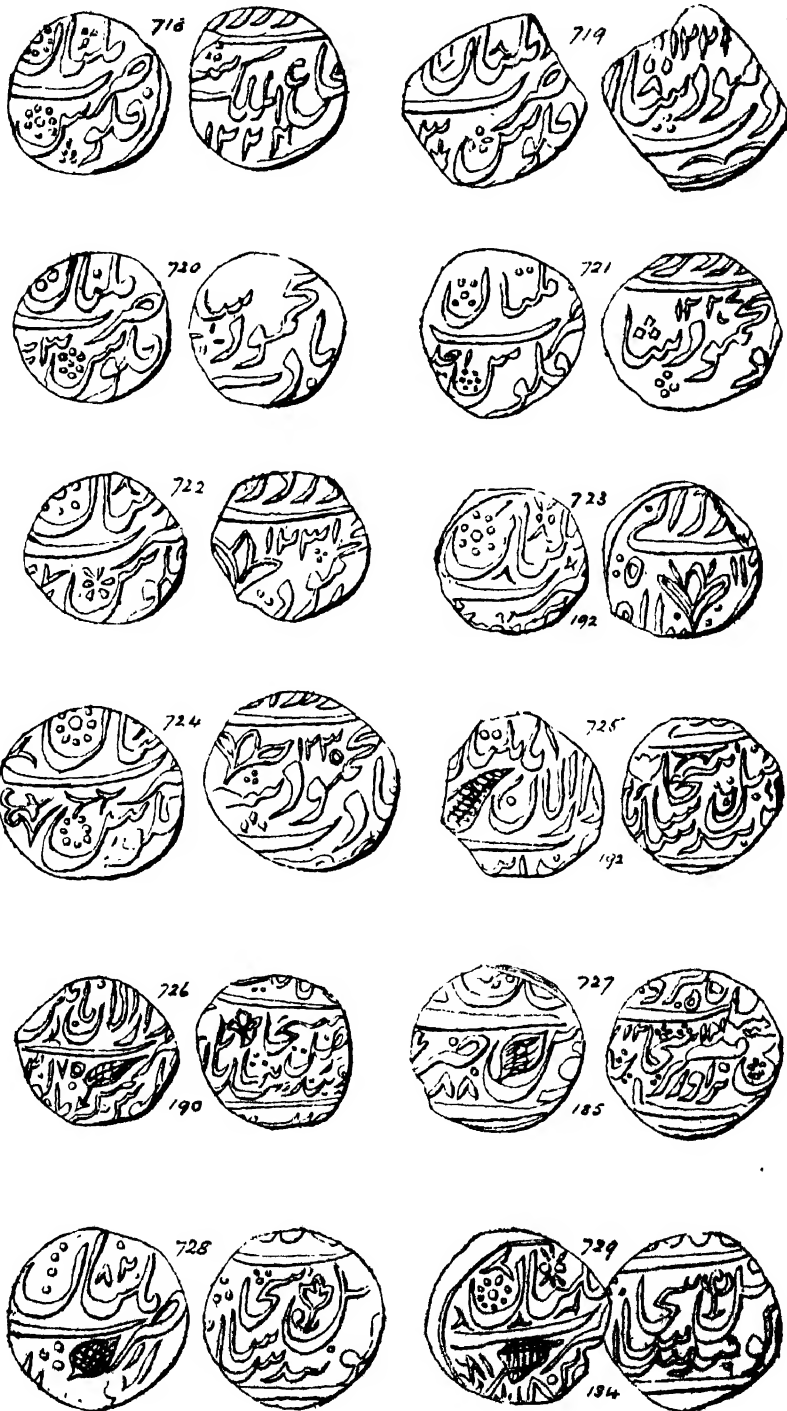


- |     |  |
|-----|--|
| 702 | Jarb Multan 1073. R. اورنگ شہاہ جلوس. Aurung shah jalus R.                         |
| 703 | As last. but larger and without date except V - 7 <sup>th</sup> 45 B.M.            |
| 704 | Jarb Multan jalus mubarak. ضرب ملتان جلوس مبارک. Alamgir Aurung shah jalus R. 1107 |

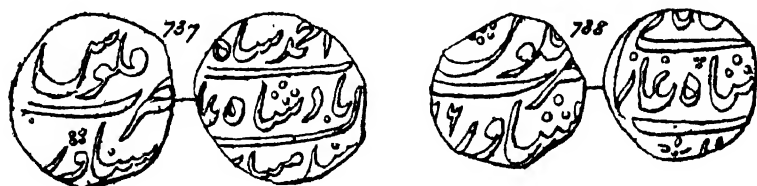
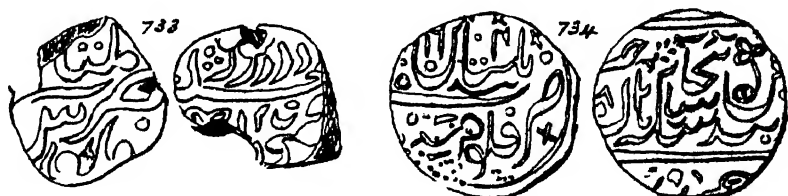
705	As last, <i>Jart Mullan, jalus mutbarak</i> . R. <i>Ālamgūr during shah jalus. 110x.</i> <u>MUHAMMAD SHĀH. A.H. 1131-1161.</u>	R.S.
706	<i>Jart Mullan jalus mutbarak 3.</i> ضرب ملتان جلوس مبارک ۳. R. محمد شاه بادشاه غازی جلوس ۱۱۳۳. <i>Muhammad Shah badshah ghāzi jalus 1133:</i> <u>ĀHMAD SHĀH. A.H. 1160-1187. DURRĀNĪ KING.</u>	R.M.
707	<i>Jart Mullan jalus mutbarak 1.</i> R. <i>Ahmad Shah badshah</i>	R.S.
708	<i>dur Durrānī jalus 1170.</i> = ۱۱۷۰ جلوس در درانی بادشاه احمد شاه <u>JANDA SINGH. Samtal. 1888 - SIKHS.</u>	H.
709	<i>Jart Mullan jalus mutbarak.</i> R. <i>Guru gobind singh</i> . . . جلوس گورو گوبند سنگه حسو؟ جلوس ۱۸۳۴-۱۶۳۴ <u>TAIMUR SHAH. A.H. 1187-1207. DURRĀNĪS again</u>	R.S.
710	<i>Jart Mullan jalus mutbarak 3!!</i> R. <i>Taimur Shah badshah</i> <i>dur Durrānī jalus 1194.</i> = ۱۱۹۴ جلوس در درانی بادشاه تیمور شاه R.S.	R.S.
711	<i>Similar reading differently arranged and dated 1201</i>	D
712	<i>Another with date 1204.</i>	R.S.
713	1205 and shewing regnal 4 <sup>th</sup> 19.	R.M.
714	<i>Falus Jart Mullan.</i> جلوس ضرب ملتان R. <i>Taimur Shah dur Durrānī.</i> تیمور شاه در درانی <u>ZAMAN SHAH. A.H. 1207-1216</u>	H.
715	<i>Falus Jart Mullan and.</i> جلوس ضرب ملتان احد. <i>Falus struck at Mullan (year) one</i> R. <i>Zaman Shah badshah</i> (بادشاه!) در درانی ۱۲۰۸ <i>dur Durrānī 1208.</i> R.S.	R.S.
716	<i>Falus Jart Mullan (sanat) 5.</i> ۵ ضرب ملتان سنه ۵ R. <i>Zaman Shah badshah dur Durrānī 1212.</i> ۱۲۱۲. R.S.	R.S.
717	<i>Falus Jart Mullan (sanat) 5.</i> R. <i>Zaman Shah badshah ? dur Durrānī 1215.</i> ۱۲۱۵. R.M.	R.M.



	<u>SHUJA-AL-MULK. A.H. 1216. 1218-24. 1255</u>	
718	فولوس ضرب ملتان. <i>Salus garb Mullan.</i> R. شجاع الملک شاه در دران ۱۲۲۴. <i>Shuja al mulk shah</i> <i>dur Surrani 1224.</i>	B.M.
	<u>MAHMUD SHAH. A.H. 1216-18. 1224-45.</u>	
719	محمود شاه بادشاه در دران ۱۲۳۱. <i>Salus garb Mullan. 3. ۳. R.</i> <i>Mahmud Shah badshah dur Surrani 1231.</i>	B.M.
720	Another coin shewing other portions of inscriptions the same regnal year (3) but not date.	B.M.
721	Another with ahd (year one) of second reign & date 1227.	B.M.
722	Another with ۷' (7 <sup>th</sup> year) and date 1231 - 1231	B.M.
723	Another as last? shewing other parts of reading.	D
724	Another with fairly complete legends dated 1235 - 1235.	B.M.
	<u>Taken by the SIKHS. A.H. 1234 - Sambal 1875.</u>	
725	آپال leaf ضرب دار الامان ملتان. <i>garb dar al amian</i> <i>Mullan. Struck at the abode of safety Mullan. (Undated</i> <i>but early). R. Portions of the same inscription that is</i> <i>given on the silver coins of this period, the meaning of</i> <i>which has not up to the present been made clear.</i> سر تیغ نانک و اہب سب از فتح (فضل گویند سنگ سہا ستا ہان) صاحب سلہ زد بر سیم و زر The portion within brackets is shown on the coin & reads <i>Fayl gotind singh sahā? shāhān</i>	R.S.
726	As last but has on Ob. below. ۷۵ جلوس مہمنت مانوس. <i>Salus maimanat manus 75. - 1575 sambat.</i>	D.
727	<i>garb Mullan, salus maimant manus (1) 880.</i> R. Different portions of the reading given on 725.	R.S.
728	<i>garb Mullan, salus maimanat manus (18) 82. - ۸۲.</i> R. As R. of 725 with the Lily of Mullan in curl of J.	B.M.
729	Variety of last. dated ۸۱۸۰?	R.S.

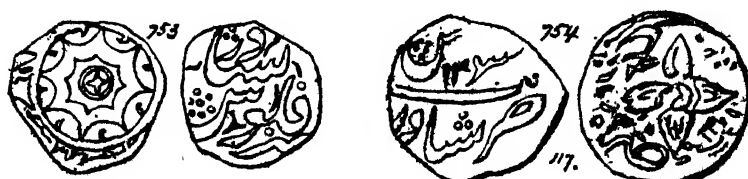
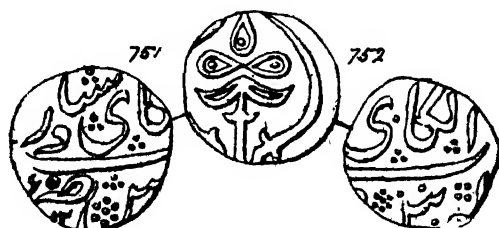




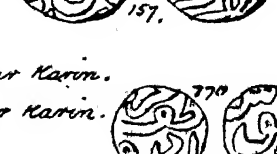


730	Struck by the Sikhs in imitation of the coins of Mahmud Shah like Nos 722-724. Falus gart Mullan R. Mahmud Shah badshah, sikka guru gobind? 1260.	R.S.
731	Variety of 730. = ۱۲۶۰ سکھ گورو گوبند	H.
732	another with R. reading, Mahmud Shah badshah dur-Surrānī 1260 - ۱۲۶۰ در درانی	H.
733	Crude imitation of 730. Falus gart Mullan. R. Mahmud Shah badshah, sikka guru ۱۲۶۰	H.
734	Imitation of No. 728 but with date 1904-19۰۴ on obv.	B.M.
<u>MUZAFFARGARH</u>		
<u>MUHAMMAD AKBAR II A.H. 1221-</u>		
735	a fish. ضرب مظفر گڑھ جلوس احد jalus ahd - year one. R. Muhammad Akbar shah badshah sanat 1221 = ۱۲۲۱ سید اکبر نقاش بادشاہ سنہ	B.M.
<u>PESHAWAR.</u>		
<u>Persian type. 'NADIR SHAH A.H. 1151-1160.</u>		
736	Duck. R. ۱۱۵۱ - ۱۱۶۰ ضرب پشاور - Falus gart Peshawar	L.G.
<u>DURRĀNĪ RULERS.</u>		
<u>AHMAD SHAH. A.H. 1160-1187</u>		
737	Falus gart Peshawar. R. احمد شاه نادشاه غازي سکھ مبارک Ahmad Shah bādshah ghāzi sikka mubarak.	B.M.
738	Another showing completion of legend and dated ۶۶۰/1166	"
<u>TAIMUR SHAH. A.H. 1187-1207.</u>		
739	As 736. Falus gart Peshawar. R. تیمور شاه نادشاه غازي Taimur Shah bādshah ghāzi.	Bl.
740	As last. but larger and finishing "sikka mubarak."	V
<u>MAHMUD SHAH. A.H. 1216-18, 1224-45.</u>		
741	As 736 Falus gart Peshawar. R. محمود شاه بادشاه غازي سکھ مبارک Mahmud Shah bādshah ghāzi sikka mubarak 1220	B.M.
<u>AYUB SHAH. A.H. 1233-50.</u>		
742	gart Peshawar in monogram. سنہ احد year one	B.M.

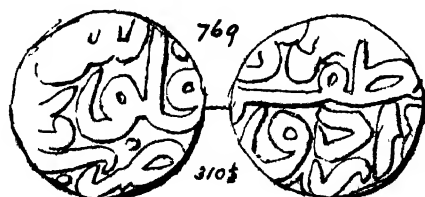
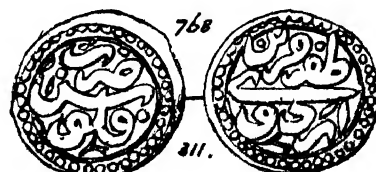
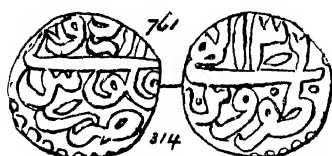
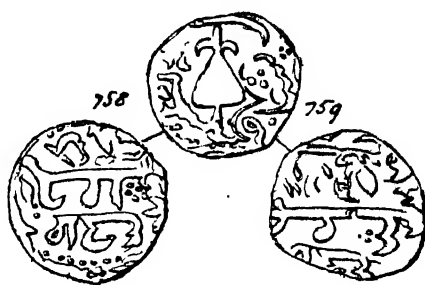
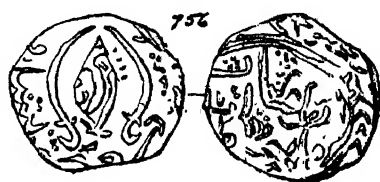




	ایوب شاہ . Ayub Shah fancifully arranged in a kind of monogram	
743	پشاور، فلوس سنہ ۱۳ - Peshawar falus sanat 3. ایوب شاہ بادشاہ غازی سکہ مبارک ۱۲x - Ayub Shah badshah ghāzi sikka mubarak 12x. (Scruble struck)	D.
744	Peshawar falus 4-۴. R. As 743 except date, which is 1234 = ۱۲۳۴.	B.M.
745	Shows "Peshawar" only R. As 743 except date which is 1237 = ۱۲۳۷.	B.M.
746	Leaf ۲. فلوس - falus 6. (mint not shown). R. As 744 except date which is 1238 = ۱۲۳۸	D.M. B.M.
747	Flower "jart falus (Peshawar ?)". R. As 743 except date which is 123x = ۱۲۳x.	D.M. H.
748	Peshawar falus R. May be fanciful arrangement of Ayub Shah badshah ghāzi 1240 = ۱۲۴۰ (double struck)	D.
749	Fanciful arrangement of "jart falus Peshawar 1241" R. Incomplete legend - شاہ غازی ... قران خانہ .... مبارک . Shah ghāzi - - - kiran sanī - - - (sikka) mubarak.	H.
750	Flower, around Falus jart Peshawar 1243 = ۱۲۴۳. R. - - - - badshah ghāzi sikka mubarak.	D.
751	Flower between swords type of SARAKZAI rulers	H.
752	R. ۱۲۶۰. فلوس ضرب الکای پشاور . Falus jart aikalai Peshawar 1265. Falus struck for the district of Peshawar.	B.M.
753	Arabesque with star centre R. jart-falus Peshawar (As no date is to be found upon this piece its position here is purely tentative.) <u>Taken by the SINHS A.H. 1250 - Sambat 1891</u> The sixths appear to have stamped with their new devices the coins issued by Ayub so, with the result that many are quite indecipherable. Only those with the mint are given here.	B.M.
754	jart falus Peshawar 14-1۴. R. Ornament so muddled.	L.G.



755	Ornament. Parts of - ۱۲۴۸. قلوب پشاور. Falus Peshawar 1248. R. Jumbled inscription	V.	
756	Leaf between swords, to left. "Jarb Peshawar." R. Jumbled.	B.M.	
757	Petal leaf - ۱۹ ضرب پشاور, قلوب پشاور. Jarb Peshawar jalus samat. 89. R. Parts of the Sikh couplet as on No. 1. - Deg, teg &c commencing at middle continuing above and finishing below. Date 1894 S. 1894 F. (type of silver)	B.M.	
758	Spearhead. (Jarb) Peshawar	H	
759	R. Mutilated legend in Gurmukhi characters.	B.M.	
<u>URDU ZAFAR KARIN. - AKBARS' CAMP COINS.</u>			
<p>In his desire to assist in administering justice with his own hands, Akbar set the fashion of an annual movable court, or camp on tour, and these coins were (as the name implies) struck in the camp for the use of his vast retinue during its stay in various parts of his dominions. Though conveniently included here it must be remembered that their issue was not confined to the Panjab alone.</p>			
760	قلوب ضرب اردو. Falus Jarb Urdu. R. ۳۵. زفر قرین الہی. Zafar Karin, ilahi 35. - Falus struck at the camp possessing victory, ilahi 35. - ۳۵		B.M.
761	Same reading but ilahi 36. - ۳۶.	H.	
762	" " " " 37. - ۳۷.	H.	
763	Falus Jarb alif - الف = 1000 (- 37 ilahi) R. Urdu Zafar Karin.	H.	
764	As 760 but ilahi 38. - ۳۸.	H.	
765	½ dam same year.	 B.M.	
766	As 760 but ilahi 39. - ۳۹.	H.	
767	" " " " 40. - ۴۰.	 C.M.	
768	Falus Jarb. R. Urdu Zafar Karin.	C.M.	
769	Falus Jarb - R. Urdu Zafar Karin.	 H.	
770	½ dam. As 768.	 L.B.	



771. urdu safar Karm  
R. (Zarb) Jalus . A.M.  
76 dam



### HISTORY OF BAHAWALPUR.

The ancestors of the ruling family of Bahawalpur originally came from Sind and assumed independence during the break up of the Durrani empire when Shah Shuja was expelled from Kabul (1809). The Nawab, Bahawal Khan II made several applications to the British for protection which were declined although the treaty of Lahore with Ranjit Singh really affected this object. The first treaty between Britain & Bahawalpur was in 1833, where the independence of the Nawab within his own boundaries was secured.

The political relations as at present existing between the state and the paramount power are regulated by the treaty of 1838.

#### NAWABS OF BAHAWALPUR.

Bahawal Khan I	1780	Fath Khan	1852
Sadik Mahmud Khan I		Bahawal Khan III	1858
Bahawal Khan II		Sadik Mahmud Khan II	1866

### HISTORY OF BALUCHISTAN

The earliest known facts regarding Baluchistan are that Alexander marched his troops across its deserts to invade India and that after his death it passed to his general Seleucus. Later on it was ruled by the Greco-Bactrian Kings reigning in Afghanistan and the Sanyat. Between B.C. 140 and 180 they were overthrown by the Sakas. About this period Buddhism flourished. The empire of the Sassanians followed but Baluchistan was not conquered till the time of Rusthirwan A.D. 529-577. In the year 635 or 6 Rai Chach marched from Sind and conquered Makran and the Rai dynasty extended their dominions towards Kanda-

har. The Arabs reached Mekran as early as 643 and their power lasted till about the end of the 10<sup>th</sup> century. Shortly after, Baluchistan fell into the hands of Sabuktigin, and his son Mahmud of Ghazni was able to effect his conquests in Sind owing to his possession of Khuzdar. From the Ghaznavids it passed to the power of the Ghori sultans and later was included in the dominions of Muhammad Khan of Khwarizm (Khiva) 1219. About 1228 a Mongol expedition under Chagatai penetrated as far as Mekran. A few years later the south of Baluchistan came under the rule of Alamsk of Delhi but soon reverted to the Mongols. A century later the Baluchi extended their power to Kalat, Kachhi and the Panjab, and the wars between Bhakar the Rind and Gwathram Lashari so celebrated in Baluch verse, took place. From 1556 to 1595 the country was under the Safavid dynasty of Persia, when it fell into the hands of the Mughals of Delhi until 1638 and then reverted to Persia. In 1590 the upper highlands were included by Akbar in the sarkar of Kandahar, while Kachhi was part of the Bhakhar sarkar of the Multan Subah. Mekran alone remained independent under the Malikis, Suledais and Gichkis until Nasir Khan I of Kalat brought it within his power during the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The Mirwaris from whom the present Kalat rulers are descended claim Arab origin. One of their chiefs Mir Hasan regained the capital from its Mongol governor, and he and his successors held Kalat for twelve generations when in 1666-7 the rise of Mir Ahmad occurred. Fifth in descent from the latter was Abdullah an intrepid soldier of fortune who possessed himself of Kachhi -

<u>BAHAWAL I under TAIMUR SHAH DURRANI ?.</u> (A.H. 1187-1207)		
1	جایز. جايز. current. R. 1195 سنه - sanat. 1195.	H.
2	Variety of the same with countermark.	V.
3	جايز. current. R. 1196 سنه - sanat. 1196	V.
4	جايز. current. R. 1197 سنه - sanat. 1197 (reversed)	H.
<u>SADIK MAHMUD under SHUJA AL MULIK ?</u>		
5	A lion, ۳ سنه - sanat. 3 (seems to form a continuation of the lions tail.). R. بهاولپور (فلوس). Bahawalpur falus.	V.
<u>BAHAWAL II. A.H. 1269.</u>		
6	۱۲۴۸ ضرب بهاولپور. Jart Bahawalpur 1248. R. A spray. ۴۷ جايز سنه - Jaziz sanat. 47.	H.
<u>FATH KHAN. A.H. 1269-1275.</u>		
7	Bahawalpur (sanat 1278). R. A spray. سنه - sanat.	V.
8	(Jart) Bahawalpur 1278 R. As last.	H.
9	As last two but round.	R.S.
<u>SADIK MAHMUD. A.H. 1283.</u>		
10	(۱۳)۱۵ ضرب بهاولپور. Jart Bahawalpur 1315. R. "Jaziz" under crescent and star between sprays.	V.
<u>KHANPUR. (Town.)</u>		
11	ضرب بهاولپور. Jart Khanpur. R. A spray. جايز. Jaziz. current.	BL.



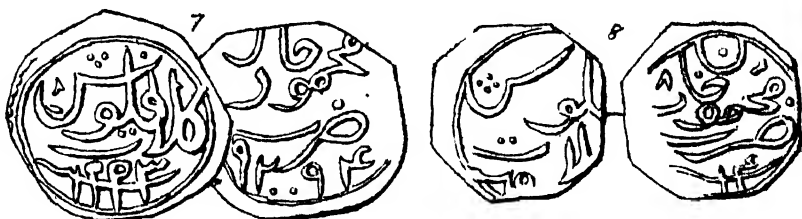
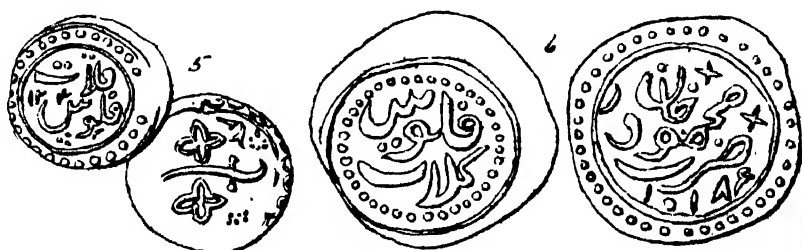


BELA - BEYLAH.

- 1 *gart jam* - ضرب جام ۱۷۲۰  
*R.* *Bela falus* - بيلك فلوس ۷۰۱۷۱۲ ? AH 1267 BM.
- 2 *gart jam* ۱۷۲۱ - AH. 1271 (reversed?)  
*R.* *Bela falus* ۶۱ - ۶۱ ! BM.
- 3 *gart jam* 85. AH 1285 - ضرب جام ۱۵  
*R.* *Bela falus* - بيلك فلوس
- 4 *Bilu falus* . ? - ? - بيلو فلوس  
*R.* *gart Mahmud Khan* - ضرب محمود خان WHV

KALAT = QILAT.

- 5 *Kalat falus* 1240. - قلات فلوس ۱۲۴۰.  
*R.* *a sword between quatrefoils.*
- 6 *Kalat falus* - كلاب فلوس.  
*R.* *gart Mahmud Khan* 11(2?) 824 - ضرب محمود خان ۱۱۱۴
- 7 *Kalat falus sanat.* 1293 - قلات فلوس سنة ۱۲۹۳  
*R.* *gart Mahmud Khan* ? 1294 - ضرب محمود خان ۱۲۹۴
- 8 *Kalat falus*.  
*R.* *gart Mahmud Khan sanat.* ۱, 1۴ - 814 ??
- 9 *Kalat falus*  
*R.* *gart Mahmud Khan* - blurred date
- 10 *Kalat falus sanat.* ۱۲۹۵ - ۱۲۹۵  
*R.* *gart Mahmud Khan* . ۱۱ - 88 ?
- 11 *do.* as last  
*R.* *do.*



Gandava, hitherto held by different petty chiefs, under the authority of the Nawabs of Sind. In 1787 during Muhabbat, his successor's reign, the famous Nadir Shah advanced from Persia to invade Hindustan, and while at Kandahar successfully sent his forces to establish his authority in Baluchistan, Muhabbat Khan however was continued in the government of the country by Nadir's order. Muhabbat was in 1750 succeeded by Nasir Khan. He proved a wise, politic and warlike prince, took great pains to re-establish the internal government of all the provinces under his dominion, and improved and fortified the city of Kalat. Nasir Khan declared himself independent in 1753, but Ahmad Shah Durrani of Kabul (the first of that dynasty) sent a force and reduced him to obedience. Nasir died of extreme old age in 1793 and was succeeded by his eldest son Mahmud Khan. During the latter's reign the state gradually diminished, the process continuing through Mehrab, the next Khan's rule. In 1839 Kalat was attacked by the British in consequence of Mehrab's treachery. Mehrab was killed in the conflict, but later was proved innocent of the odious charge. The treaty now in force between Britain and Kalat was signed in 1876 at Jacobabad by Khudadad Khan and Lord Lytton.

#### KHANS OF KALAT.

Mir Ahmad I	1666	Mir Mehrab Khan	1816
• Mehrab	1695	• Shak Nawaz Khan	1839
• Samandar	1697	• Nasir Khan II	1840
• Ahmad II	1713	• Khudadad Khan	1857
• Abdullah	1715	Sherdil Khan	
• Muhabbat	1730	(usurper)	1863-4
• Muh <sup>d</sup> Nasir Khan I	1750	• Khudadad again	1864
• Mahmud Khan I	1793	• Mahmud Khan II	1893



## CHARHAT SINH S

- |   |  |     |
|---|--|-----|
| 1 | श्री चदत. Sri Chadata सिंह sinha समय samayam<br>मुद्रा mudra - Struck in the time of Sri Chadata sinha<br>१५ श्री लक्ष्मी. Sri Lakshmi नाथ natha सह। ई. sahau सं। १५ sam 15.<br>By the help of Sri Lakshmi natha (Lord of Lakshmi) year 15.<br>CC on both sides. / 2y CC for Charhat Chamba) | BM  |
| 2 | Variety, no date.  | BM  |
| 3 | do degraded type.  | HHV |
| 4 | do mutilated legends in plain circle   | HHV |

## HISTORY OF CHAMBA

Founded probably in the sixth century by Marut, a Suraj-  
vansi Rajput, who built Brahmapura the modern Brahmapur,  
Chamba was extended by Mera Varma (680) and the town of  
Chamba built by Sahil Varma about 920. The state main-  
tained its independence, acknowledging at times a nomi-  
nal submission to Kandahar, until the Mughal con-  
quest of India. Under the Mughals it became tributary  
to the empire but its internal administration was not  
interfered with, and it escaped almost unscathed from  
Sikh aggression. The state first came under British in-  
fluence in 1846. The part west of the Ravi was at first  
handed over to Kashmir, but subsequently the boundaries

of the state were fixed as they now stand, and it was declared independent of Kashmir. In 1848 a sanad was given to the Raja assigning the territory to him and his male heirs. Raja Gopal Singh incurred the displeasure of Britain and required to abdicate in 1873, and was succeeded by Raja Pharn Singh who abdicated in favour of the present Raja, Bhuri Singh in 1904. "Hunters 909"

### RAJAS OF CHAMBA.

Sail	Bahadur Singh	
Mudi	Mahipal	-
Bhut.	Ugar	"
Saran	Umed	"
Janesh	Raj	" "
Pratap	Jit	"
Birbhar	Jugaidar	"
Bali Kuran	Charhat	"
Jawar Shan	Pri	" 1846
Prithi Singh	Gopal	" 1870
Bhaktar Singh	Pharn	" 1873
Udaigar	Bhuri	" 1904
Lakshman		

"Hind, Rajasthan," Mohla.

### DOGRI-TAKARI ALPHABET. (Used in Jammu &c).

ṭ	ḡ	ḡ	ṣ	ṭ	s	ḍ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ
āirā(a)	īrī(i)	ūrā(u)	o	sa	ka	ka	kha	ga	gha	na	ca
ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ
cha	ja	jha	nā	ṭa	ṭha	ḍa	ḍha	ṭa	ṭha	ḍa	ḍha
ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ḡ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ
ḍha	na	pa	pha	ṭa	ṭha	ma	ga	ra	la	ra	ra

From "Indo-aryan alphabets" by Sir G. A. Grierson in TRANS 1899.

## HISTORY OF KASHMIR.

The state of Kashmir has been styled 'The Paradise of India', and tradition says that its fruitful valleys once formed the bed of a vast lake. Hindu Kings are said to have ruled there for centuries before the Christian era, and that from about 150 to 100 B.C. it was ruled by Tartar princes. Inscriptions on coins and monuments tell us that Hindus reigned there when Mahmud of Ghazni led his famous expeditions against India from 996 to 1024 making fearful havoc throughout the province. After Mahmud's departure the country again settled down to the peaceful rule of its Hindu Kings until 1305 when it was invaded from Tibet and its King Sena Deva fled. He was succeeded by Ranyipoo, son of Yaffan King of Tibet who is said to have been converted to Islam, and assumed the name of Sadar al-din. His successor Shams al-din who ascended the throne in 1341 is usually considered the first Muhammadan King of Kashmir. Foremost among the list of these Muhammadan rulers is the name of Zain al-abidin who reigned fifty two years, and was a poet, artist and sportsman. He encouraged architecture, literature and the arts, introduced weaving, paper and glass making, and the celebrated papier mache work. After his death the state fell into disorder and eventually the Chaks (a Hindu race) assumed power. In 1559 Ghazi Khan Chak declared himself sovereign but his dynasty only reigned twenty seven years when Kashmir was conquered by Akbar in 1586 and annexed to the Mughal empire. From that time until 1753 it remained a province of the empire and was the frequent retreat in the summer of the Emperors of Delhi. In 1738 Nadir Shah of Persia invaded India, sacked

Behli and added the fair vale of Kashmir to his conquests. Ahmad Shah Durрани of Kābul followed in Nadir's wake and in 1752 subjugated and annexed the state to his empire. At different times governors were appointed to the province among whom were Nur al din and Muḥamḍ Azim Khan, the latter making himself independent in 1811. It remained under Afghan sway until 1819 when it was conquered by the Sikhs. From that time it was ruled by a succession of governors appointed by the Maharajas of the Panjāb until the dissolution of the Sikh realms and their conquest by the British in 1845. A year later Gulab Singh the ruler of Jammu was confirmed in possession of the territory which he had held as feudatory chief by payment of £750,000 and also given possession of Kashmir. His successor was his son Ranbir Singh who died in 1885 and succeeded by his son Pratāp Singh the present ruler.

#### SULTANS OF KASHMIR.

Shams Shah	A.D.	1384	Fath 3 <sup>rd</sup> reign	A.D.	1517
Jamshīr		1387	Muḥamḍ 4 <sup>th</sup> reign		1520
'Ala al dīn Ali Sher		1389	Nāḡar Shah (Nādir on coins)		1527
Shahab al dīn		1392	Muḥamḍ 5 <sup>th</sup> reign		1530
Kutb al dīn		1370	Nāḡar 2 <sup>nd</sup>		1537
Sikandar Shah		1386	Haider Dughlat (for Hamaḡm)		1541
Amir Khan Ali Shah		1410	Ibrāhīm Shah		1552
Jam al abidin		1457	Isma'īl Shah		1555
Haider Shah		1467	Habīb (Mahmud on coins)		1556
Hasan Shah		1469	Ghazī Shah		1559
Muḥammad Shah		1481	Husein Shah		1562
Fath Shah		1483	'Alī Shah		1569
Muḥamḍ 2 <sup>nd</sup> reign		1492	Yusuf Shah		1579
Fath do		1513	Yakub Shah		1586
Muḥamḍ 3 <sup>rd</sup> reign		1514	Conquered by Akbar		1586

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DURRANI KINGS (AFGHANISTAN & PANJAB.)

	A.H.	A.D.
Ahmad Shah	1160	1747
Faimur Shah	1157	1773
Jaman Shah	1207	1793
Shuja ul mulk 1 <sup>st</sup> reign	1216	1801
Mahmud Shah 1 <sup>st</sup> reign	1216	1801
Shuja 2 <sup>nd</sup> "	1218	1803
Mahmud 2 <sup>nd</sup> "	1224-45	1809-29
Kaisar Shah (in Kashmir)	1221-3	1806-8
Pultan 'Ali Shah (at Kabul)	1233	1817
Ayub Shah Ghazi (Kashmir & Peshawar)	1233	1817
Kamran (at Herat)	1245-1258	1829-42
Shuja 3 <sup>rd</sup> reign	1255	1839
Fath Jang.	1258	1842

GOVERNORS of KASHMIR.

Nur al din	1223-25	1808-10
Muhammad Afim Khan	1227-33	1811-16

SIKH MAHARAJAS of THE PANJAB, KASHMIR &c.

	Samv.	A.D.
Ranjit Singh (Lion of the Panjab).	1876	1819
Kurruck Singh	1896	1839
Sher Singh	1897	1840
Bulip Singh	1900	1843

DOGRA MAHARAJAS of JAMU and KASHMIR.

Gulab Singh.	1904	1847
Rantir Singh	1914	1854
Pertab Singh	1942	1885



SULTANS OF KASHMĪR.SIKANDAR. A.H. 788-818.

- 1 ساکندر شاه سلطان. *Sikandar Shah sultan.*
- 2 *al sultan al 'azim* - السلطان الاعظم R.S.
- 3 *Sikandar Shah al sultan al 'azim* R.S.
- 4 ضرب کشمیر فی شاہوت - *zart Kashmir fi shahut* Rod
- 5 ? AMĪR KHĀN 'ALĪ SHĀH. A.H. 818-820
- 6 عدل سلطان ضرب کشمیر. *Adl sultan zart Kashmir*
- 7 دار سنہ ۸۱۳ - *Dar . . . fi sanat 813.* B.M.

8 ? Imitation of obv. with garbled reverse

ZAIN AL'ABĪDĪN A.H. 820-872.

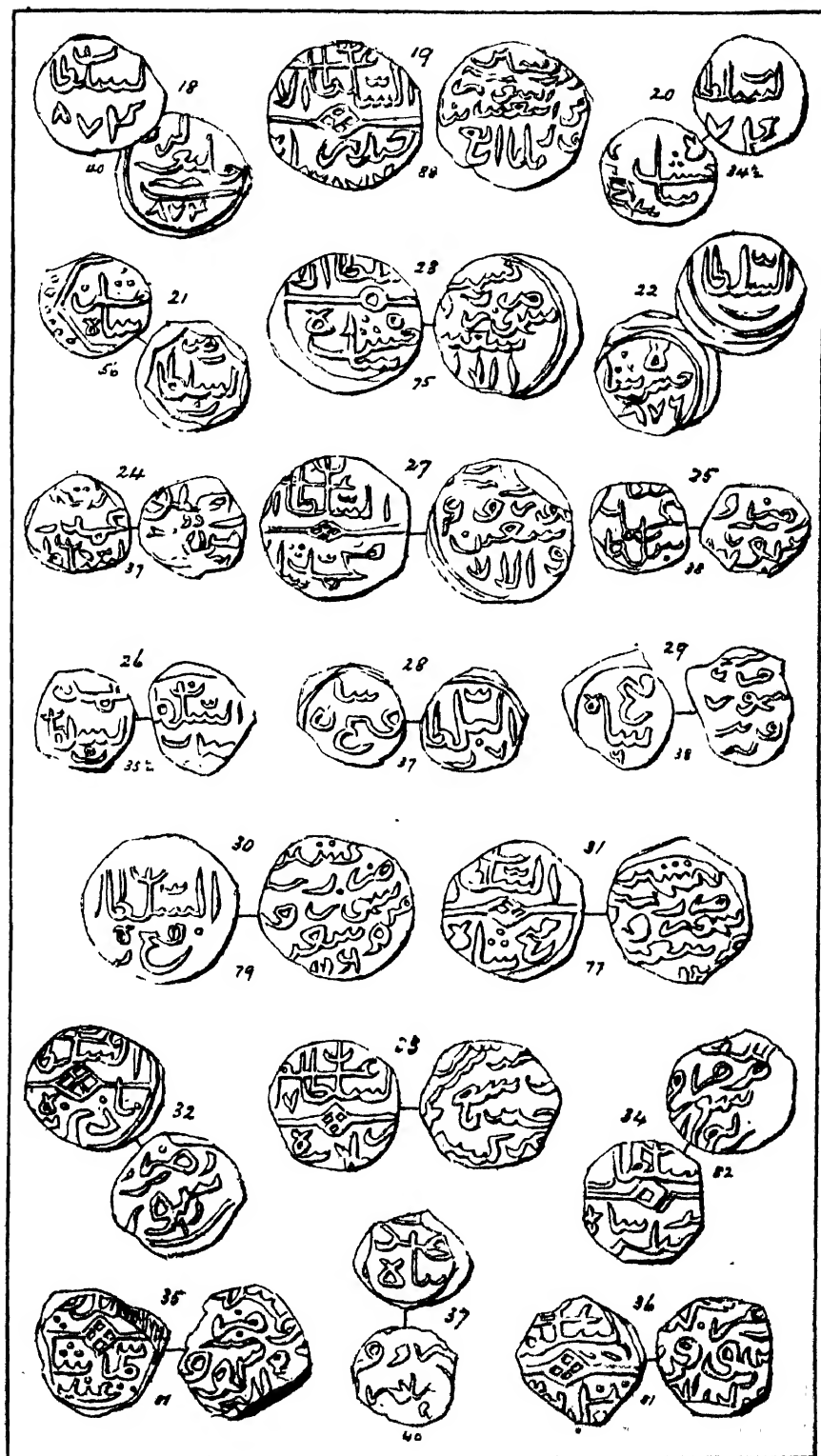
- 9 زين العابدين سلطان - *zain al abidin sultan*
- 10 نائب امير المؤمنين - *Na'ib amir al mumminin* R.S.
- 11 Variety commencing at the top R.S.
- 12 Shows completion of legend on R. R.S.
- 13 The two words "zart Kashmir" cross each at right angles
- 14 R. *Sanat (8) 25-20 سنہ، zain al abidin al sultan al 'azim* R.S.
- 15 Shows completion of legend on R. *'azim* R.S.
- 16 *zain al abidin al sultan al 'azim. ۲۵ = 28.*
- 17 ضرب کشمیر فی شاہوت سنہ ۷۰۱ (؟) و اربعین و اثنان و اربعین *zart Kashmir fi shahut sanat-sabi wa arba'in wa ismanmā'at* R.S.
- 18 *zart Kashmir fi shahut sanat-sabi wa arba'in wa ismanmā'at* - ۵۴۵
- 19 *zain al abidin sultan ۱۲. ۱۲.*
- 20 R. *Na'ib amir al mumminin sanat 851 = ۸۹۱* R.S.
- 21 Bar and knot. *zain al abidin sultan al 'azim*
- 22 R. *zart Kashmir fi shahut sanat ahd khamsin wa samānmā'at* R.S.
- 23 Variety of the last, same date 851.
- 24 *Adl sultan. R. zart Kashmir 858 = ۸۰۸* B.M.

HAIDAR SHĀH A.D. 872-874.

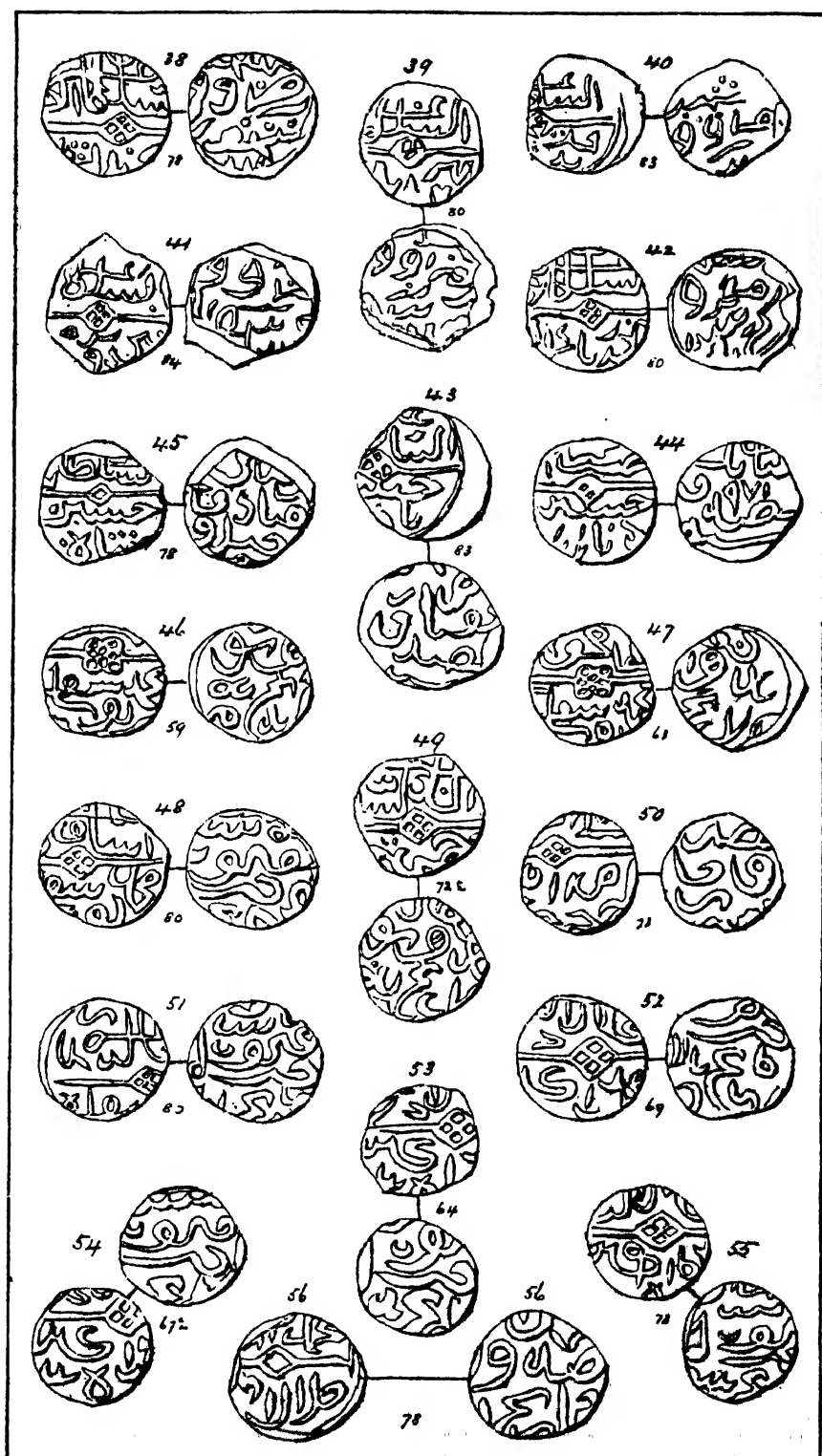
- 25 حیدر شاه سلطان. *Haider Shah al sultan.*
- 26 نائب خلیفہ الرحمن - *Na'ib khilafah al rahman* Rod
- 27 Another the same with V. 7 on R. at bottom Rod



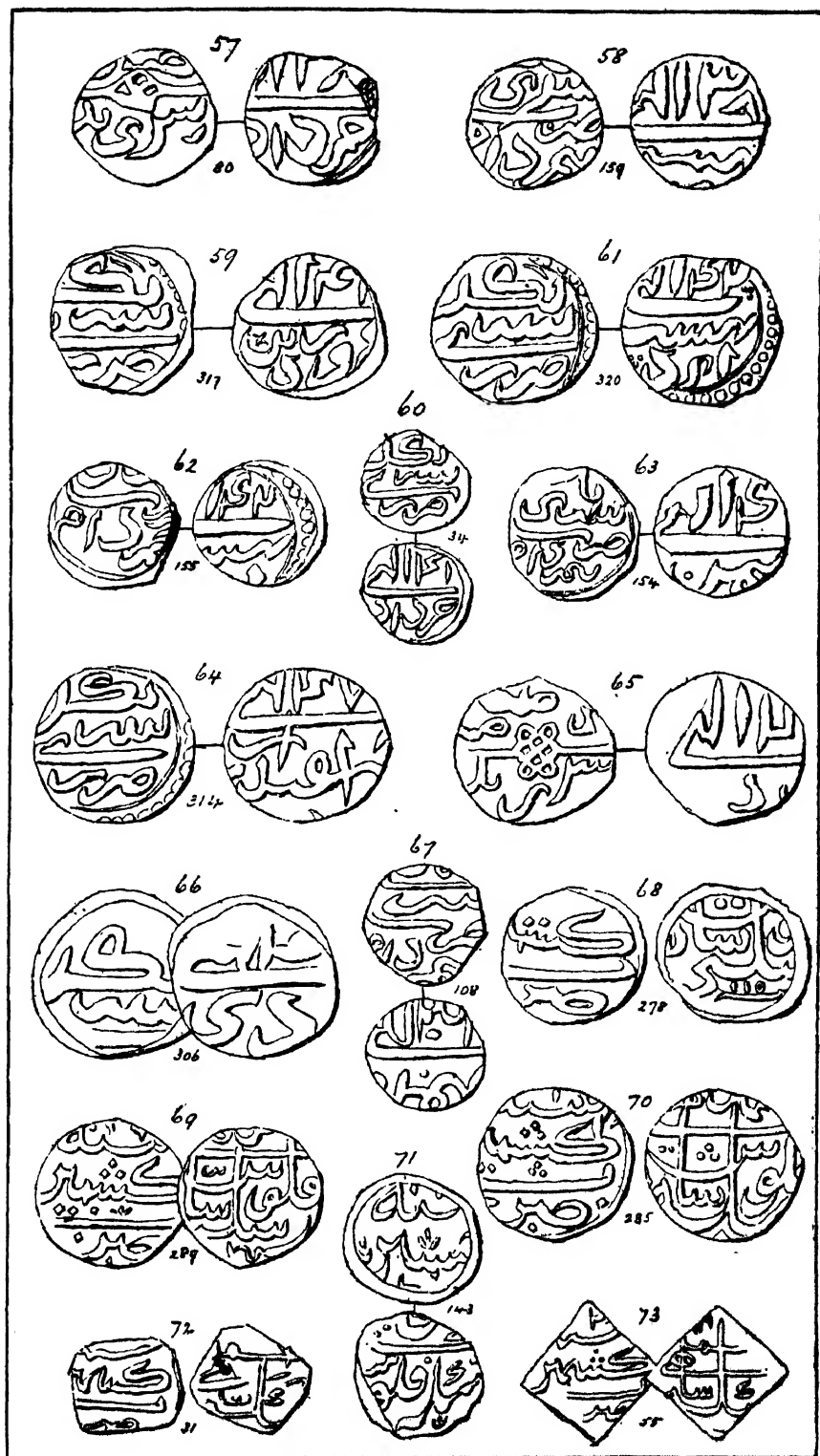
18	۸۷۴ السلطان - اچیدر شاہ - <i>Haider Shah al sultan</i> 874 R. ۱۷۴ نائب خلیفہ الرحمن - <i>Naib Khalifah al rahman</i> 874	Rod
19	Bar and knot. <i>Haider Shah al sultan al ajim</i> ۸۷۳ - 872 R ضرب کشمیر ۳۰ سہ ماہی ۱۰ سہ ماہی ۱۰ <i>Jart Kashmir fi shahur sanat asna'in sabain wa samanamayāt</i> 872	WNV
<u>HASAN SHAH. A.H. 874-886.</u>		
20	۷۴ السلطان - حسن شاہ - <i>Hasan Shah - al sultan</i> (8) 74	R.S.
21	<i>Hasan Shah</i> . R. <i>Jart al sultan</i>	Rod.
22	<i>Hasan Shah</i> ۸۷۶ - 876 R. <i>al sultan</i> .	Rod.
23	Bar and knot <i>Hasan Shah al sultan al ajim</i> 5 - 0 R. <i>Jart Kashmir fi shahur .... sabain wa samanamayāt</i> 87x	R.S.
<u>MUHAMMAD SHAH. A.H. 886-954 (RIVAL TO FATH)</u>		
24	محمد شاہ کشمیر - <i>Muhammad Shah Kashmir</i> R. Portions of <i>Jart (Kashmir) fi shahur</i> and date .	R.S.
25	<i>Muhammad Shah sultan</i> . R. as last .	R.S.
26	<i>Muhammad sultan</i> . R. <i>al sultan jart</i> - - -	Rod.
27	Bar and knot. <i>Muhammad Shah al sultan al ajim</i> R. Portions of ( <i>Jart Kashmir</i> ) <i>fi shahur</i> ?? <i>sabain wa samanamayāt</i> 87x	R.S.
<u>FATH SHAH. A.H. 886-954 (RIVAL TO MUHAMMAD)</u>		
28	فتح شاہ - <i>Fath Shah</i> R. ۷ السلطان - <i>al sultan</i> - - 7	R.S.
29	<i>Fath Shah</i> ۶۰۶ . R. Portions of <i>Jart Kashmir fi shahur</i>	R.S.
30	<i>Fath Shah al sultan al ajim</i> . R. Portions of usual ins. - 87x	WNV
31	as last. but with bar + knot.	R.S.
<u>NĀZAK SHAH RIVAL between A.H. 934-948</u>		
32	نازک شاہ - <i>Nāzak Shah al sultan al ajim</i> R. Usual ins.	R.S.
<u>ISLAM SHAH SURĪ</u>		
33	اسلام شاہ - <i>Solam Shah al sultan al ajim</i> R. Usual ins.	Rod.
<u>IBRAHĪM SHAH. A.H. 960-963.</u>		
34	ابراہیم شاہ - <i>Ibrahim Shah al sultan al ajim</i> , R. Usual portions of <i>Jart Kashmir fi shahur sanat</i> .	R.S.



	<u>ISMĀ'IL SHĀH A.H. 968-964</u>	
35	اسماعيل شاه - Ismā'il Shāh al sultān al azīm. R. Usual ins.	R.S.
36	? Ismā'il Shāh as last.	R.S.
37	<u>UNKNOWN RULER or RULERS.</u>	R.S.
38	--- السلطان الاعظم - al sultān al azīm. ---	R.S.
39	R. Portions of --- ضرب کشمیر فی شہر رسد	R.S.
40	zart Kāshmīr fī shahūr sanāt. - Struck at	R.S.
41	Kāshmīr in the months of the year - - - - -	R.S.
42		R.S.
	(The 6 coins above though unread, belong to this period)	
	<u>HUSAIN SHĀH. A.H. 970-977.</u>	
43	حسین شاه السلطان الاعظم - Husain Shāh al sultān al azīm	
R.	سنه نهصد و هفتاد و .... - Sanat nuhsad wa haftad wa - 974	R.S.
44	as last finishing 971 هفتاد یک - haftad ek - 971.	Rod
45	هفتاد چهار - haftad chār - 974	R.S.
	<u>MUHAMMAD YŪSUF SHĀH. A.H. 987-995</u>	
46	محمد يوسف شاه - Muhammad Yūsuf Shāh - -	R.S.
47	R. Inscription unread commencing Fī tarīkh.	R.S.
48		R.S.
49	Ob ? R. Apparently same period as 46.	R.S.
50	Unread, but appears to belong to this period R. Nuhsad wa	R.S.
51	(Yu)suf Shāh - - R. ? M <sup>r</sup> Barnes suggests -	
	Fī tarīkh nuhsad wa rawad wa sī = 993.	R.S.
	<u>MUGHAL EMPERORS.</u>	
	<u>AKBAR. A.H. 995-1014.</u>	
52	محمد اکبر شاه جلال الدین - Muhammad Akbar	V.
53	Shāh, jalāl al dīn R. similar to 51.	V.
52, 55		R.S.
56	as 52 but commences at the top. R. فی تاریخ نهصد و -	
	Fī tarīkh nuhsad wa - -	R.S.



	In the 30 <sup>th</sup> year of Akbar's reign the <i>Shahi</i> or divine era was established. Nos 57 to 67 give various examples of these dates which are accompanied in each case with the month when struck.	
57	Bar & Knot, <i>جارت سرینگر</i> - <i>Jart Srīnagar</i> R. ۳۱ خرداد (Month) <i>Khurdaḍ ilahī</i> 38	R.S.
58	$\frac{1}{2}$ dam. <i>جارت سرینگر نیم دام</i> - <i>Jart Srīnagar nīm dam</i> R. ۳۱ اردیبهشت (Month) <i>Ardebīshht ilahī</i> 38	R.S.
59	<i>Jart Srīnagar</i> . R. (Month) <i>Farwardīn ilahī</i> 41	R.S.
60	$\frac{1}{2}$ dam. <i>Jart Srīnagar</i> . R. (Month) <i>Khurdaḍ ilahī</i> 41	R.S.
61	<i>Jart Srīnagar</i> . R. (Month) <i>Ardebīshht ilahī</i> 42	R.S.
62	$\frac{1}{2}$ dam. - <i>nīm dam Jart Srīnagar</i> R. as last.	R.S.
63	$\frac{1}{2}$ dam. - do do R. <i>Bahman ilahī</i> 44	R.S.
64	<i>Jart Srīnagar</i> R. (Month) <i>Safandārmaḥ ilahī</i> 47	Rod
65	Bar & Knot. - - - <i>Srīnagar</i> R. (Month) <i>Aḡar ilahī</i> 48	Rod
66	<i>Jart Srīnagar</i> R. (Month) <i>Di-ḡd ilahī</i> 48	R.S.
67	$\frac{1}{2}$ dam. <i>جارت سرینگر نیم دام</i> - <i>Nīm dam Jart Srīnagar</i> R. ۳۱ بهمن (Month) <i>Bahman ilahī</i> 47	R.S.
<u>MUHAMMAD SHAH. A.H. 1131 - 1161</u>		
68	<i>جارت کاشمیر سنات</i> - <i>Jart Kashmir sanat</i> x R. ۱۱۵۰ سنه شاه سکه فلوس سنه ۱۱۵۰ - <i>Muhammad Shahi sikkā fals sanat 1150</i>	R.S.
69	Same with sanat. 16? R. As last but <i>Muh<sup>2</sup> Shahi</i>	R.S.
70	Another. No 71. $\frac{1}{2}$ . same reading 4717	R.S.
<u>AHMAD SHAH. A.H. 1161 - 1166</u>		
72	<i>جارت کاشمیر سنات</i> - <i>Jart Kashmir sanat</i> . R. احمد شاه سکه - <i>Ahmad Shahi sikkā</i> .	R.S.
73	<i>Jart Kashmir sanat</i> ۱۱ = ۴ R. <i>Ahmad Shahi sikkā</i> 116x - 117.	R.S.





DURRANI RULERS.AHMAD SHĀH DURBĀNĪ. A.H. 1174-1187.

74. ۲۲۶. ضرب (کشمیر سنه ۲۲۶. *Jart Kashmir sanat 26*  
*R. Ahmad Shah durrani sikka falus 1187* R.S.  
 75. As last. but regnal year 23 R.S.

TĀIMUR SHĀH A.H. 1187-1207.

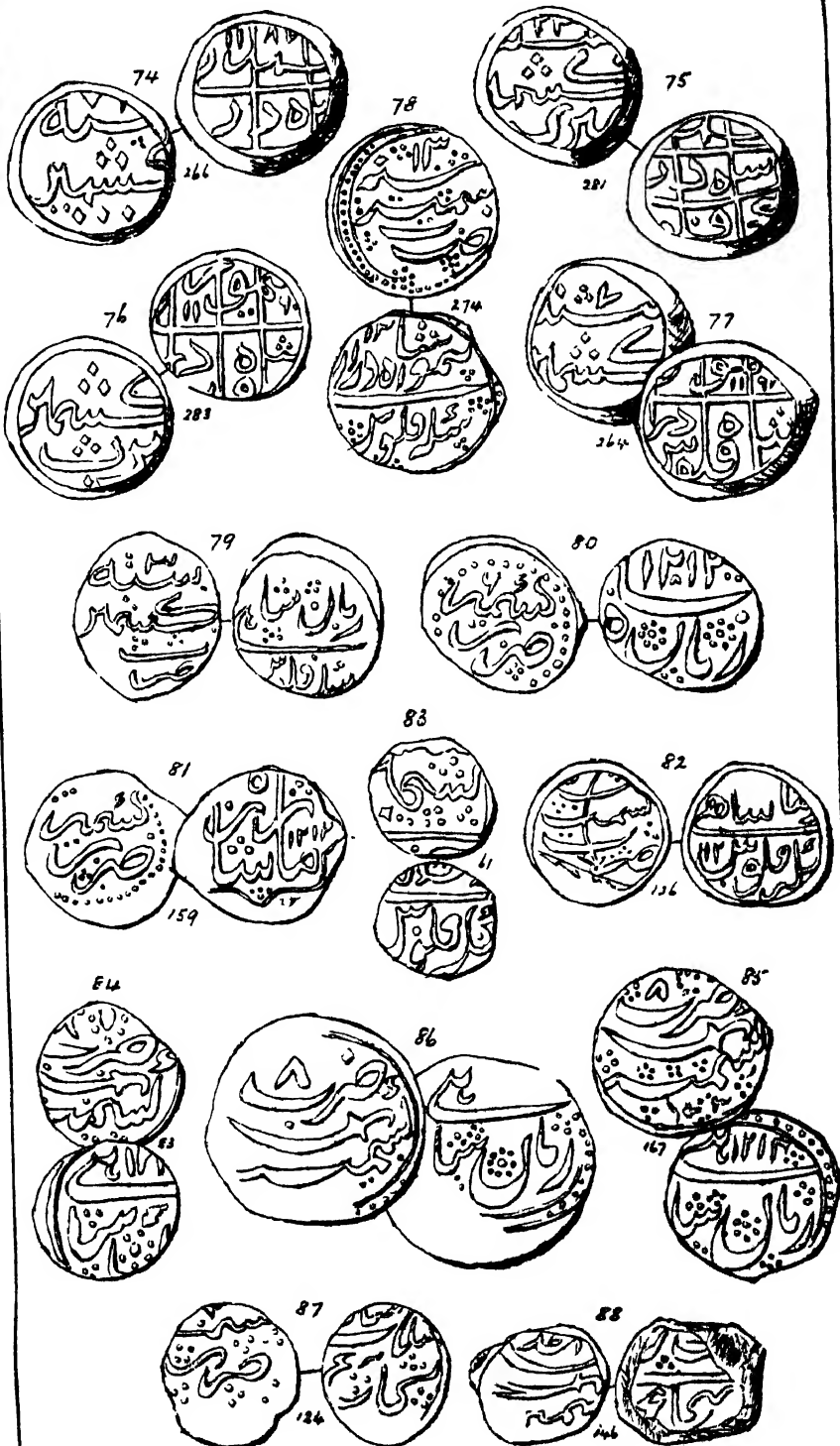
76. As 74. *Jart Kashmir (sanat x)*  
*R. Taimur Shah durrani sikka falus 1190.* R.S.  
 77. As 74. *Jart Kashmir but sanat 7. R. as last. but 1194* R.S.  
 78. Different type same reading. Regnal year 13 + date 1200. R.M.

ZAMĀN SHĀH. A.H. 1207-1216.

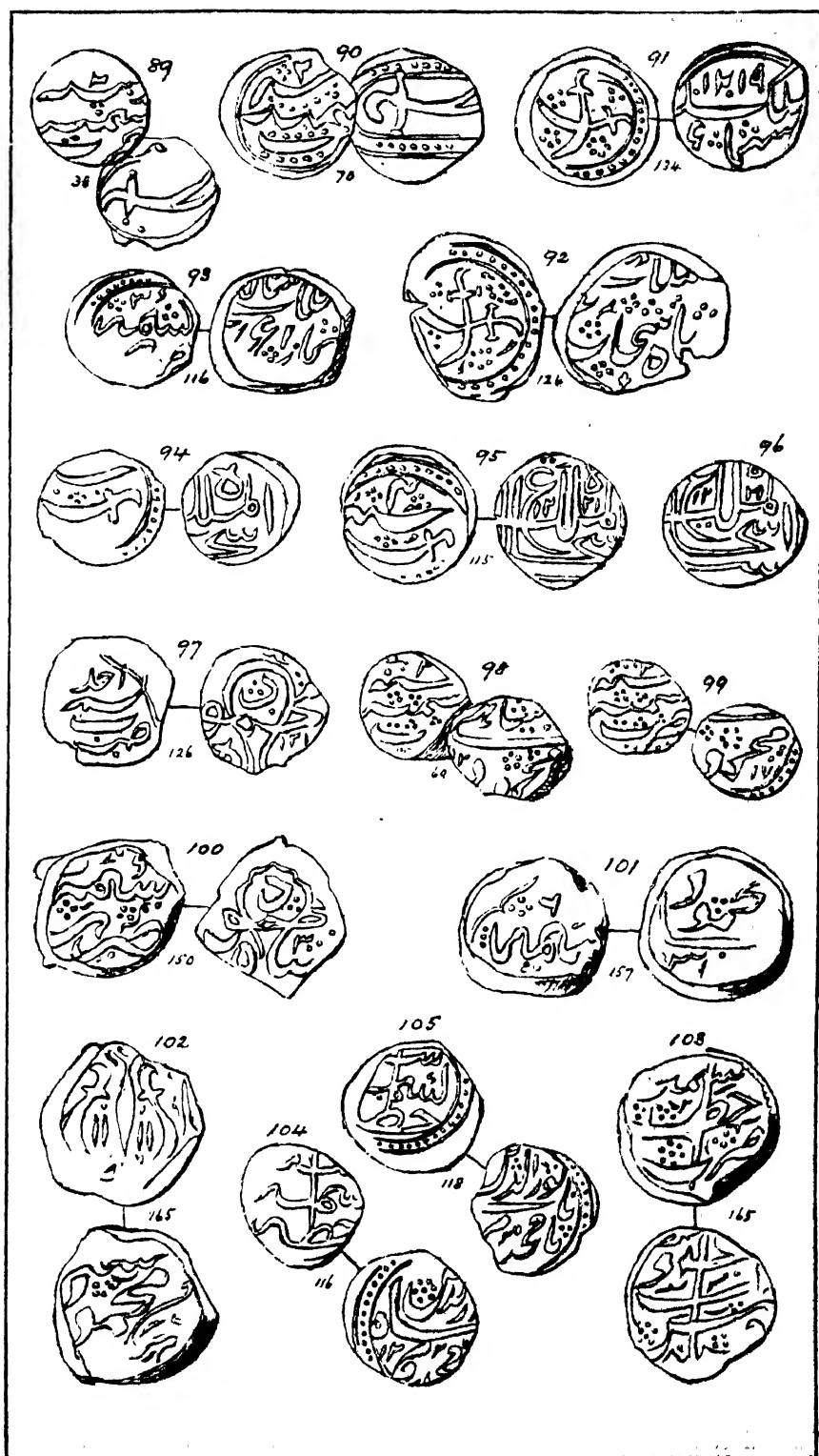
79. As 74. *Jart Kashmir sanat 3. R. زمان شاه سک فلوس.* R.M.  
*zamān Shāhī sikka falus.*  
 80. *Jart Kashmir 6. R. زمان شاه ۱۲۱۳. zamān Shāh 1213* R.S.  
 81. Different type same reading but 1212. R.S.  
 82. *Jart Kashmir sanat : زمان شاه سک فلوس ۱۲.* R.S.  
*zamān Shāhī sikka falus 12*  
 83. Imitation of the period R.S.  
 84. A sword between "Jart Kashmir", & above.  
*R. زمان شاه ۱۲۱ x zamān Shāhī 121 (L)* R.S.  
 85. Larger coin same type & date R.S.  
 86. Larger still. R.M.

SHUJĀ' AL MULK. A.H. 1216, A.H. 1218-1221.

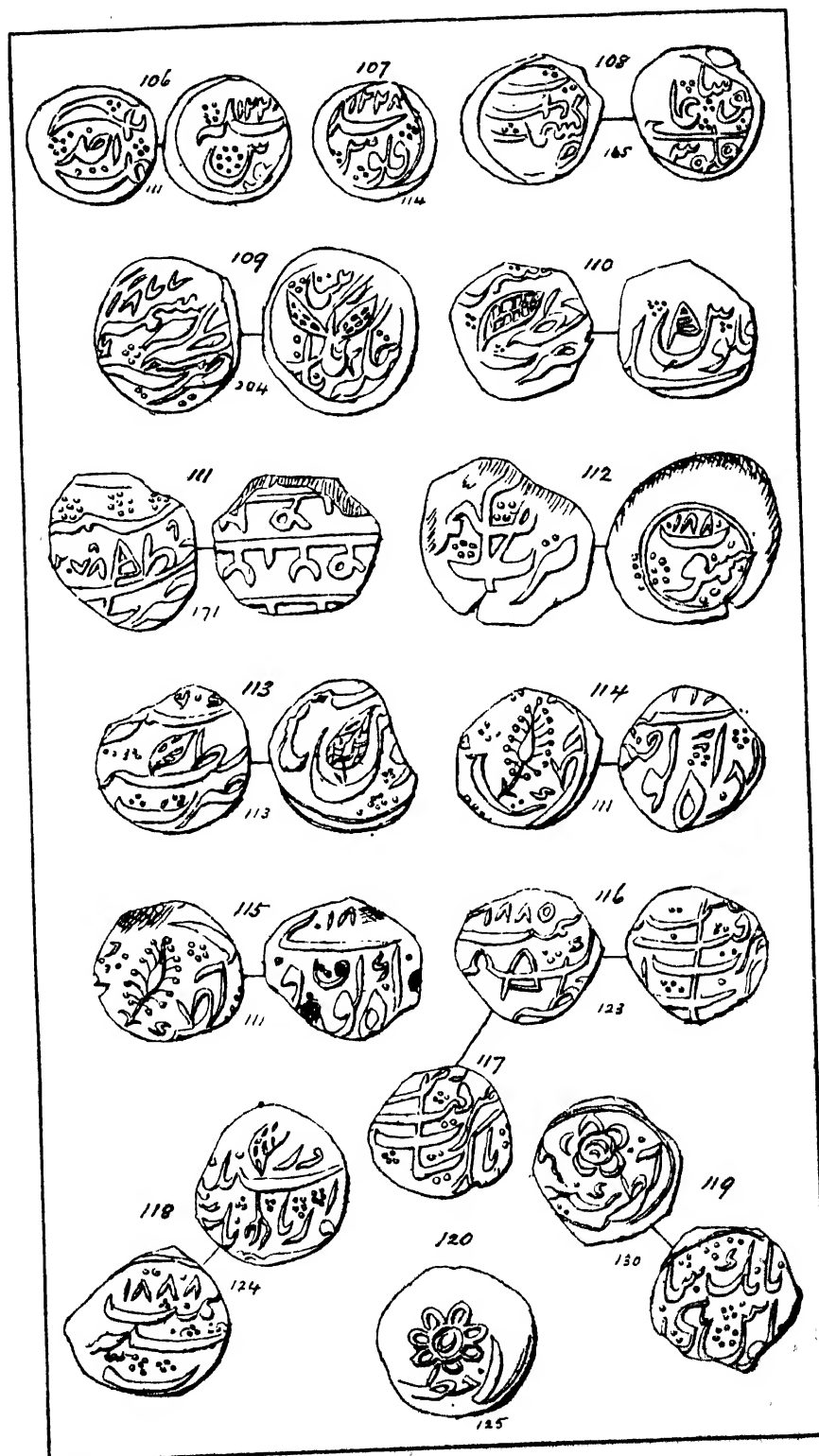
87. *Jart Kashmir*  
*R. شجاع الملک شاه Shujā' al mulk Shah* R.S.  
 88. A sword between (ضرب) کشمیر سنه ۱۲۱۶. *Jart Kashmir sanat*  
*ah.d. - year one*  
*R. Shujā'* R.S.



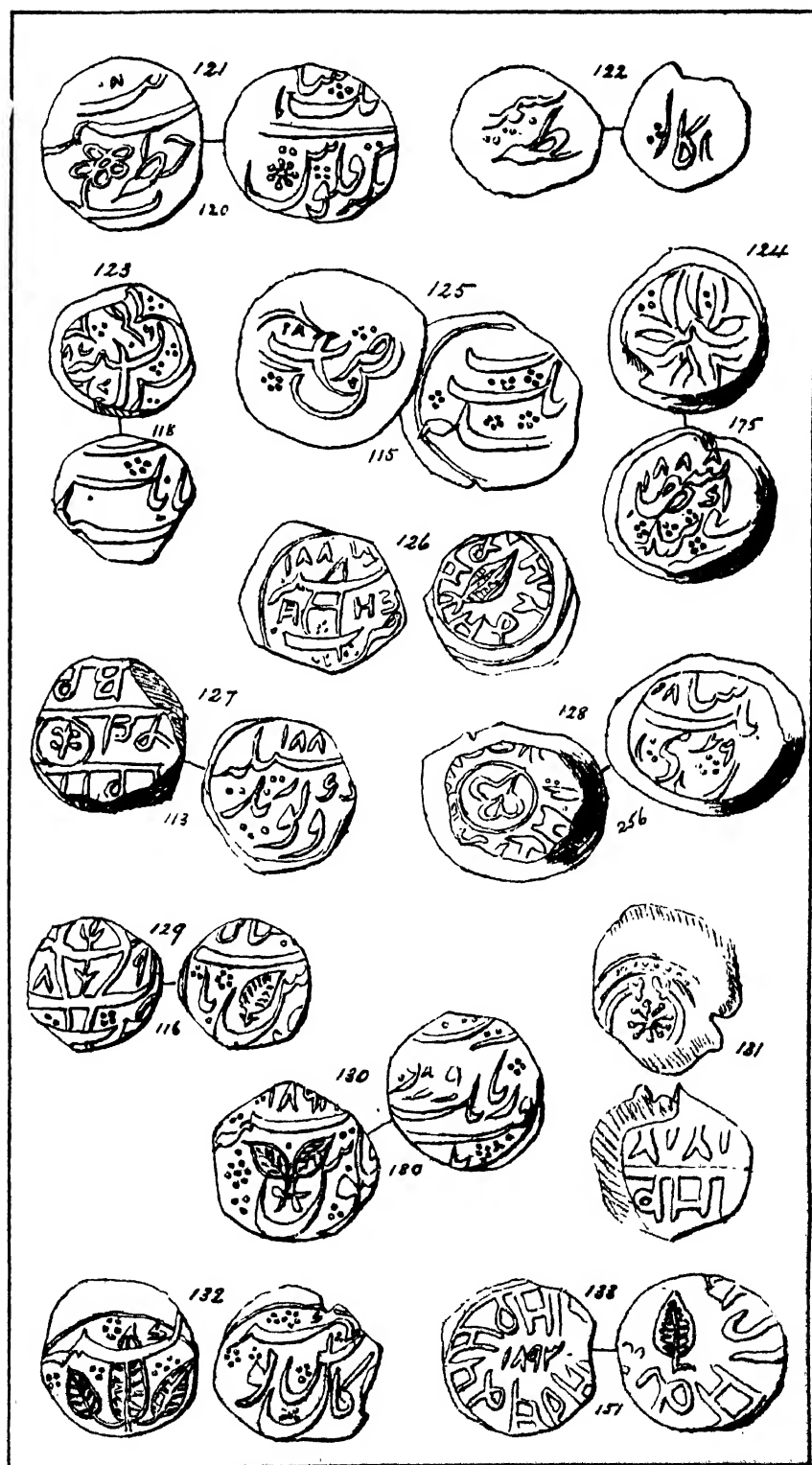
89	۲ ضرب کشتیر sanat 2. R. A. two bladed sword.	R.S.
90	As last but double the weight.	R.S.
91	Two swords crossed. R. شجاع الملك 1219. Shujā al mulk 1219	B.M.
92	do R. شجاع الملك - Shah Shujā al mulk.	R.S.
93	zart Kasmir 3. R. Shujā al mulk Shah?	R.S.
94	3 size. Sword under sanat. R. شجاع الملك Shah Shujā al mulk.	B.M.
95	Sword under sanat 4. R. as last with date 1221.	B.M.
96	The same. (I think these coins belong to Kasmir)	W.V.
<u>MAHMUD SHAH. A.H. 1216 - 1218. * 1224 -</u>		
97	zart Kasmir (year) one. R. محمود شاه 1218. Mahmud Shah 1218	R.S.
98	zart Kasmir sanat 2.	R.S.
99	R. محمود شاه 1217. Mahmud Shah 1217.	B.M.
100	zart Kasmir. R. as 97 with ۳۰۳.	R.S.
101	Kasmir ۶۰۶. R. Mahmud Shah	R.S.
102	Two swords and ? R. Mahmud Shah sikka? سک	R.S.
103	zart Khitta Kasmir 2 R. محمود شاه (سکه ملوس) Mahmud Shah sikka jalus	B.M.
<u>NUR AL DIN A.H. 1223 - 1225</u>		
(At first governor under Mahmud, but declared independence A.H. 1224.)		
104	Khitta Kasmir sanat ? خط کشتیر سنه ?	R.S.
105	۶۰۶. Nur al din یا مخدوم ۱۲۲۵ al din yā makhdūm - Oh! Shāh Nūr al dīn Oh! Mas- ter.	R.S.



<u>? MUHAMMAD AZIM KHAN Governor A.H. 1227-1232</u>		
106	A sword above and below, احد - Ahd - one. Year	R.S.
107	R. ۱۲۲۸ فلوس سنه ۱۲۲۸ - Falus sanat 1228.	B.M.
<u>AYUB SHAH GHAZI, A.H. 1233</u>		
108	A sword. ضرب کشمیر سنه - Jart Kashmir sanat * R. ایوب شاه غازی فلوس - Ayub Shah Ghazi falus	R.S.
<u>SIKH RULERS.</u>		
<u>RANJIT SINGH. S. 1876 - 1896 (- A.H. 1234 - 1255)</u>		
109	A leaf. ۱۸۷۷ ضرب خط کشمیر - Jart Khitta Kashmir 1877 R. Two leaves. (شاهی) - Sikka Namak shahi,	R.S.
110	A leaf. Jart Khitta Kashmir R. A flag. لہ فلوس - Sikka falus	R.S.
111	A flag. Jart Khitta Kashmir (18) 78 - ۷۸ R. ਅਕਾਲ ਨਾਨਕ - Akal Nanak. (Gurmukhi charact)	Rod.
112	Jart Khitta Kashmir. R. ۱۸۸۰ سنوت - Samvat. 1880	Rod.
113	A flag. Jart Khitta Kashmir ۷۰ 6. R. A flag. فلوس - Falus.	R.S.
114	A flower. ضرب خط کشمیر (اضرب) - Jart Khitta Kashmir R. Double struck. ? Guree gobind samvat 18.	R.S.
115	Another:	R.S.
116	A flag. ۱۸۸۰ سنوت - Khitta Kashmir samvat. 1880. R. Seems to be part of the 'yaft' az Nanak couplet. see 130	R.S.
117	Another	B.M.
118	Jart Kashmir samvat. 1888 R. A leaf and parts of گوبند سنگھ (ایا) - Yaft az Nanak Guree Gobind Singh	R.S.
119	A rose. ضرب خط کشمیر سنوت * * *	R.S.
120	Jart Khitta Kashmir samvat. * * * R. فلوس نانک شاهی - Falus Nanak Shahi	B.M.

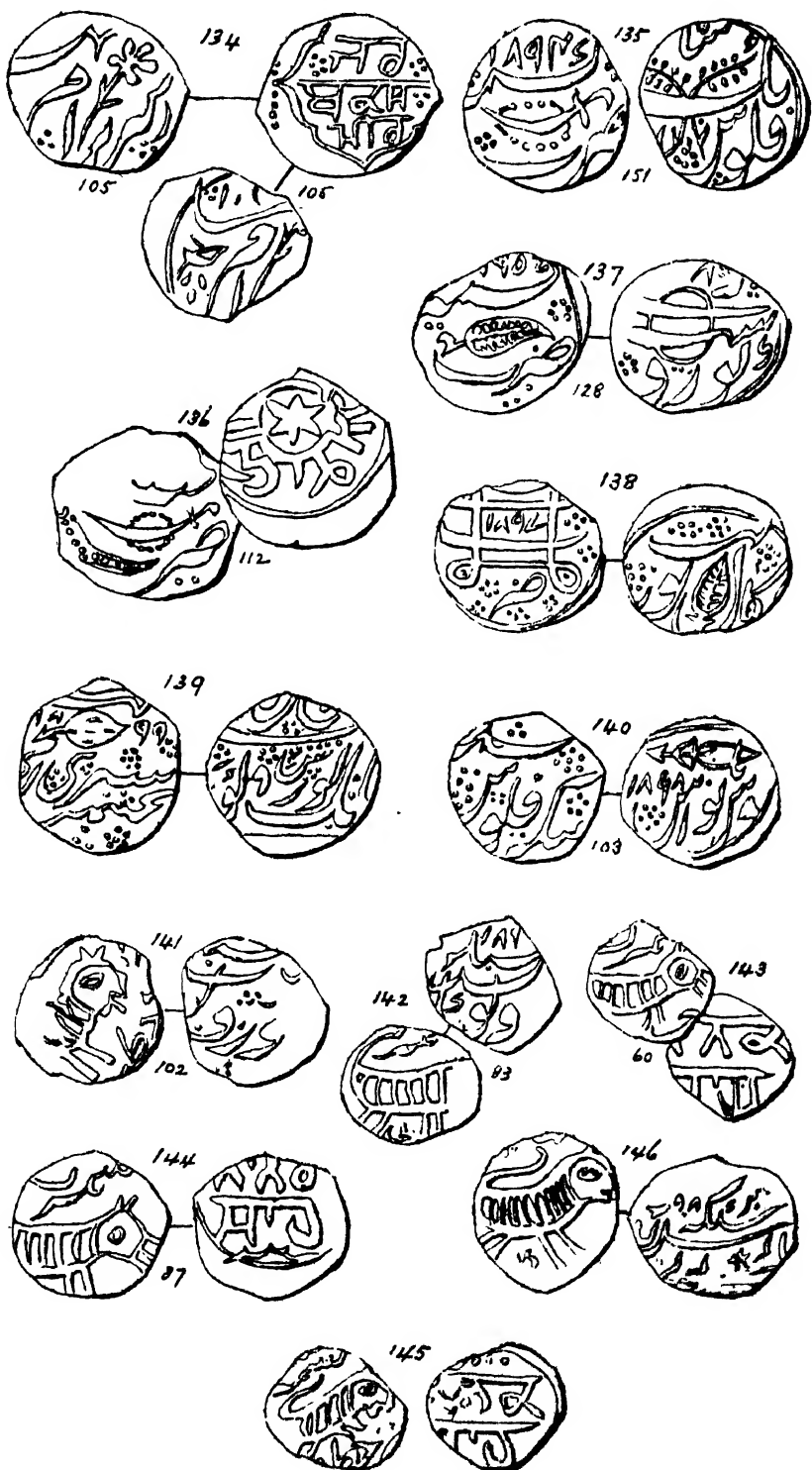


121	<sup>a</sup> <i>gurt khitta Kashmir sambat 1811</i> - <i>gurt khitta Kashmir sambat 1811</i> R. <i>Pikka falus Nanak shahi</i> - <i>Pikka falus Nanak shahi</i>	R.S.
122	<i>khitta Kashmir</i> R. <i>akal</i> - <i>akal</i> R. <i>khitta Kashmir</i> - <i>khitta Kashmir</i>	B.M.
123	<i>'gurt Kashmir', the two words forming a cross and enclosed within a quatrefoil. 18-87 also.</i> R. <i>Singh Nanak shahi</i> - <i>Singh Nanak shahi</i>	R.S.
124	<i>Obv as last R. 1888</i> - <i>gubind saha 1888</i> R. <i>gubind saha 1888</i> - <i>gubind saha 1888</i>	R.S.
125	<i>do 18-18 R. 1888</i> - <i>Pikka Nanak shahi</i> R. <i>Pikka Nanak shahi</i> - <i>Pikka Nanak shahi</i>	R.S.
126	<i>A flag: 1888, 1888</i> - <i>gurt Kashmir 1888</i> - - R. <i>मन्मथराम</i> leaf in centre.	B.M.
127	<i>जुबिंद गुरु गोबिंद साहिब Kasamara 1m with spring</i> R. <i>1888</i> - <i>Guru Gobind Singh 1888</i> R. <i>1888</i> - <i>Guru Gobind Singh 1888</i>	R.S.
128	<i>Centre 'Kashmir' - around unreadable Gurmukhi legend.</i> R. <i>1879</i> - <i>Falus Nanak shahi 1879</i>	R.S.
129	<i>1888</i> - <i>gurt Kashmir sambat (1888)</i> R. <i>A leaf. Falus Nanak shahi</i>	R.S.
130	<i>Two leaves. 1891</i> - <i>Falus Kashmir 1891</i> R. <i>4aft Nanak guru</i> being a portion of the Sikh couplet. <i>दिक तिख व फिख व नसुरत बिदरंग</i> <i>याफत अरानक गुरु गोबिंद साहिब</i> <i>Seg. leg. fath nasal. i be darang</i> <i>4aft as Nanak guru Gobind Singh. -</i> <i>Abundance, the sword, victory and help without delay,</i> <i>Guru Gobind Singh obtained from Nanak. (S. Bodringlow)</i>	R.S.
131	<i>A flower between two swords. R. 1888</i> - <i>Nanak 1888</i> R. <i>Nanak 1888</i> - <i>Nanak 1888</i>	Rod.
132	<i>Three leaves. Kashmir</i> - <i>Kashmir</i> R. <i>1888</i> - <i>Falus akal gobind.</i> <i>(A doubtful reading.)</i>	B.M.
133	<i>In centre 1893-1893. Around 1888</i> - <i>Kasamara</i> R. <i>Sam - gurt Kashmir sambat. 1893</i> R. <i>A leaf. Inscription around ?</i>	B.M.





134	A flower. Inscription not clear, possibly "Pri gada dharji saha". سری گدا در جی سہا. R. मरुत fart रमभीर Kasamira	R.S.
135	Sword + necklace. ۱۸۹۴ ضرب لشیر. fart Kashmir 1894 R. Two sprays. فلوس يك شاہی. Falus ek shahi	R.S.
136	Sword + necklace fart Kashmir. R. A star. ? Nanak ji sahai. ਨਾਨਕ ਜੀ ਸਹਾਇ	W.H.Y.
137	A leaf. ? ۱۸۹۵ ضرب لشیر. fart Kashmir 1895. A hoop or necklace? گورو - Guru	R.S.
<u>KURRUN SINGH. S. 1896-1897</u>		
138	II ۱۸۹۷ ضرب لشیر. fart Kashmir 1897. R. A leaf. ? اکال گورو تخت. Akāl guru takht.	B.M.
<u>SHER SINGH. S. 1897-1900</u>		
139	A leaf. ۱۸۹۹ اکال تخت. Kashmir shi akal takht 1899 R. - - - - - نانک گورو گویند. Nanak guru 40. bird - - - - -	Rod.
140	سکہ فلوس لشیر. Sikka falus Kashmir R. Bow & arrow. ۱۸۹۸ فلوس میمنت مانس. falus mainmanat manus 1898.	R.S.
141	Lion or tiger. خطہ کنیر. Khitta Kashmir گورو گویند سیکہ. Guru Gobind singh	R.S.
142	As last. with date ۱۸۹۸ = 1898	R.S.
143	Lion + Khitta Kashmir, (ਬਾਬਾ Baba) ਨਾਨਕ Nanak (ਜੀ ji) ਸਹਾਇ sahai	R.S.
144	As last. (On 142-3-4, the Persian inscription has been read سری نگر - Trinagar + بکھر Bukhar. 145 is however definite.)	R.S.
145	"Khitta Kashmir" - خطہ کنیر R. as 143	B.M.
146	Lion. R. Remains of گورو گویند سیکہ (۱۸)۹۸. Gurur Gobind Singh 1898.	B.M.

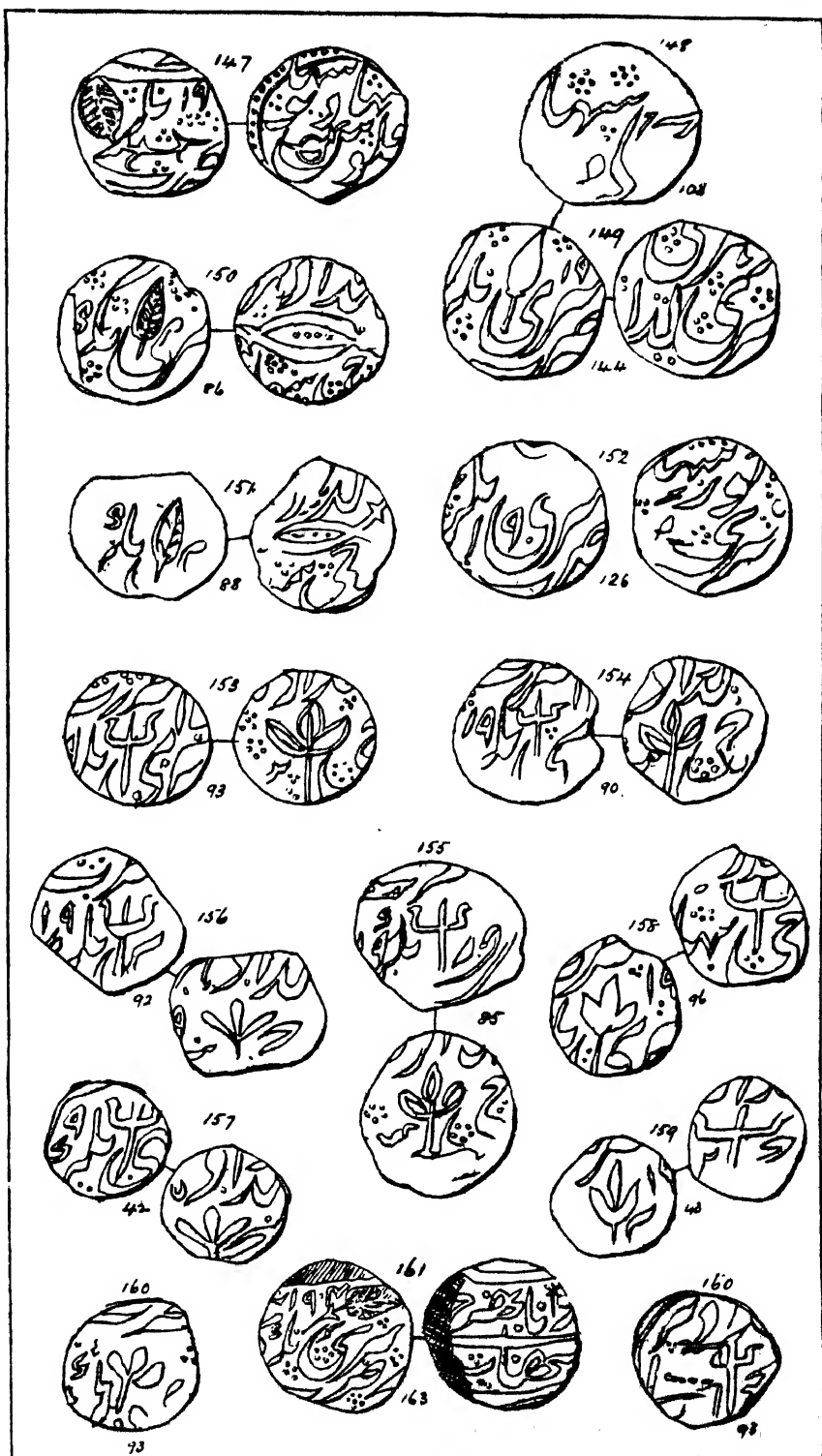


DULIP SINGH S. 1900 - 1904.

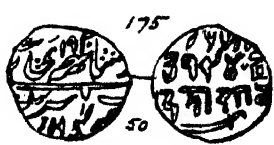
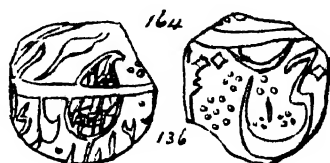
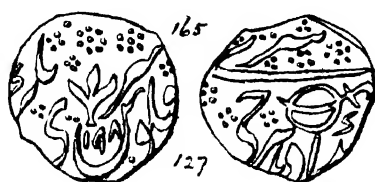
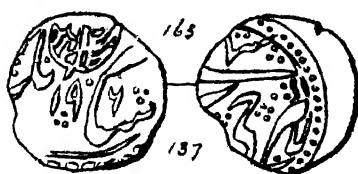
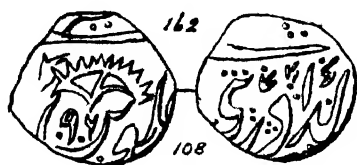
- 147 A leaf. ۱۹ ضرب (سری) نگر - Jart Prīnagar 1900  
R. Sword + necklet? فالوس محادیو سہا - Falus Mahā-  
dewa saha B.M.
- 148 A leaf. ۱۹ ضرب سری نگر - Jart Prīnagar 1900 R.S.
- 149 R. سری لڈادھر جی سہا - Prī Gadādhari saha DFH
- 150 A leaf سری نگر - Prīnagar WHV
- 151 Two swords. Prī Gadādhari saha R.S.
- 152 Without leaf. "Jart Prīnagar 19(00)"  
R. Double struck. "Prī Gadādhari saha" on "Mahādewa saha" R.S.
- 153 Trident. "Jart Prīnagar 1901"  
R. O. flower. "Prī Gadādhari saha" WHV
- 154 As last. WHV
- 155 As last. "Jart Prīnagar 190(11)"  
R. As last. (These coins are frequently double struck) R.S.
- 156 As last.  
R. A different flower + dated 1119 WHV
- 157 As last, but half the size R.S.
- 158 Flower on obverse "Jart Prīnagar 19(01)"  
R. A trident. Gadādhari saha WHV
- 159 Half size similar WHV
- 160 As 158 but double-struck. R.S.

DOGHRA RULERS OF JAMU.GULAB SINGH. S. 1904 - 1914.


- 161 A leaf. ۱۹۰۴ ضرب سری نگر - Jart Prīnagar 1904  
R. Road from top. سرچ رگونا تھ جے سہا -  
Prī Ragunāth ji sahā JSB





162	1904 - فالوس - Falus 1906 R. Gadādhari A double struck coin shewing part of another design	R.S.
163	A leaf. 1904 نگر (سری) سہا - Sikka Srīnagar 1906 R. Parts of "Gadādhari saha" گدادھری سہا	R.S.
164	Shews other parts of the same coin	R.S.
165	A flower. 1908 - فالوس سری نگر - Falus Srīnagar 1908 R. Sword & necklet. Sri Gadādhari. سرے لدا دھری	R.S.
<u>RANBIR SINGH. S 1914-1942.</u>		
166	½ āna. Sword & necklet. جارت سری نگر - Jart Srīnagar R. A leaf. 1920 نیم آنہ - Nīm āna 1920.	DFH
167	1 āna. Sword & necklet. "Jart Srīnagar" R. A leaf. 1920 ایک آنہ - Ek āna 1920	R.S.
168	جارت فالوس سری نگر - Jart falus Srīnagar. R. 1920 سری گدادھری سہا - Sri Gadādhari saha 1920.	DFH
169	Another shewing other parts of the same coin, 1921.	DFH
170	½ value. same type dated 1924.	R.S.
171	J.H.S.* = Jamu Hari Singh? (Struck from the same	B.M.
172	die as the Hari Singhī rūpi?) Reading from top "Sri Ragunātha ji Saha Jart Srīnagar 1938" - 1938 سری رگوناٹھ جی سہا جارت سری نگر R. Portions of - 3 3 3 Ra gh na tha, 3 1 1 ji, 3 3 (da na?), 9 4 2 1 1938, 3 3 3 Jaraba, 3 1 1 (tri?), 3 3 1 1 nagara. = "Raghnātha ji (saha) 1938 jaraba Srīnagar" in Tākari characters. Sword below	DFH.
173	5 Kham paisa. shewing portions of the same reading	R.S.
175	do do dated 1940, 9450, = 1940.	DFH
176	do do 1938 - 1936	R.S.
177	7 Kham paisa. shewing portions of the same read ing as 171.	DFH.
178	another dated 943 - = 193x	DFH.
179	another.	DFH.
* some think these are the initial letters of the Christian symbol "Jesus hominum saluator" - Saviour of men.		



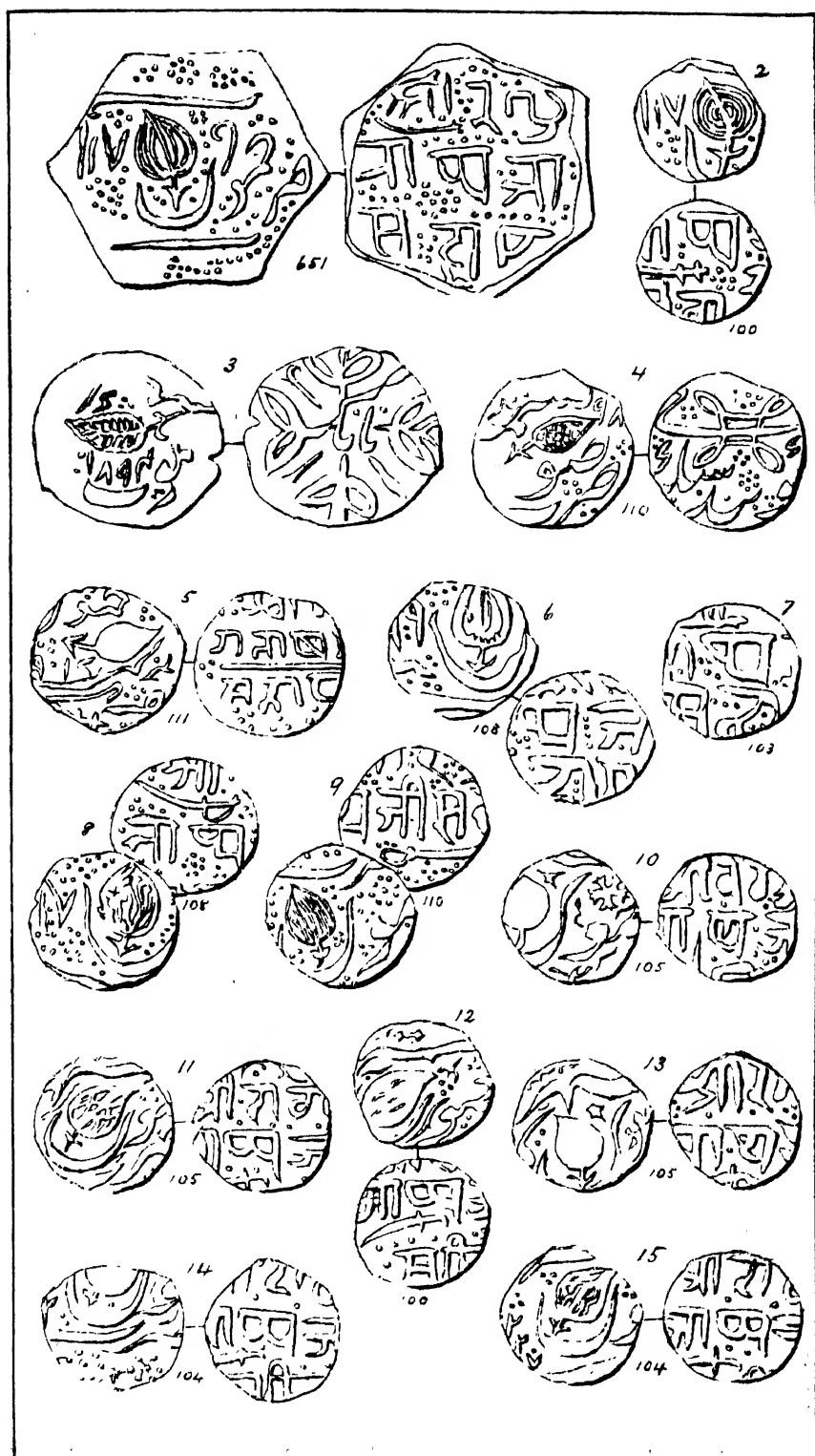
GULAB SINGH. S 1879-1909.

- 1 A leaf ۱۸۷۹ جوڻ ضرب - Jart Jamūn samat 1879.  
 R. A sword श्री रगुनाथ Ragunath जी सह राहा  
 This fine piece is I believe an impression of the die from which No 2 or similar coins may have been struck. It must however be acknowledged that its worn appearance would lead one to think it had been in circulation. B.M.
- 2 Same type as last. DFH
- 3 A leaf. ۱۸۹۴ جوڻ ضرب - Jamun - Kashmir 1894  
 R. In the centre of four flowers لیل - Nanak. B.M.
- 4 A leaf. ۱۸۹۸ جوڻ ضرب - Jart Jamun Kashmir 1897  
 R.  گووند سنگ - Gobind singh NHR

RANBIR SINGH S 1914-1942

- 5 A leaf. ۱۹۱۸ جوڻ ضرب - Jart Jamūn sambat 1917 NHR.  
 R. Sri Ragunath Ji sahāi
- 6 Type of No 1 but dated ۱۹. = 1919 DFH
- 7 do different part of die NHR
- 8 do date ۱۷ = 1917? DFH
- 9 do sword handle to left DFH
- 10 do  on obverse DFH
- 11 do but better workmanship? Kashmir above DFH
- 12 do do do DFH
- 13 do do do DFH
- 14 do  on obverse. NHR
- 15 do Ob. has date ۲۲۷ = 1227 (AH?) NHR.

If correct the samvat date would be therefore 1869 (A.D. 1812) and an impossible one for Gulab or Ranbir.



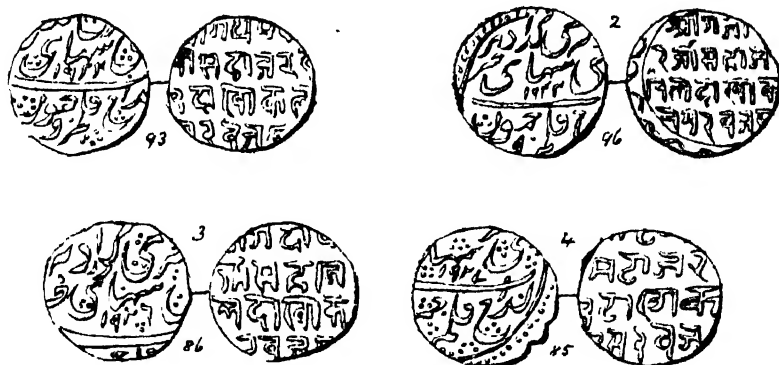


16	As No 1. <i>Jart Jamun. R. Sri Ragunath ji sahāi.</i>	WHV.
17	do do do	R.S.
18	<i>A haf. ۱۹۳۰ هجری قمری - Jart Jamun sambat 1930.</i> R. In Sogri Tākari characters the meaning of which is not at present very clear 31 2 9 7 7 1 3 perhaps "Jamun Jaraba" and date. 7 4 - 19xx. A sword beneath inscription.	B.M.
19.20	As last but dated 1937, 1939. 1937.	Y H
21	Another uncertain date.	V
22	do	H
23	Another dated ? 48 - 19148.	H

## LADAKH.

RANBIR SINGH S 1914 - 1942.

- |   |  |     |
|---|--|-----|
| 1 | From loti - سرې گداد هر چې مېلې ۱۹۲۴ لداخ قلمرو څخه -<br><i>Sri Gadadhar ji sahāi Jart 1924 Ladakh kalam</i><br><i>rao Jamun - Ladakh in the empire of Jamu.</i><br>R. औ गताधर श्री गजधर जी जी सहा साहा जर बि :<br><i>Jarti l da xha Ladakha kalam rao jam</i> | DFH |
| 2 | As last. Completes upper part of legend.   | WHV |
| 3 | do dated 1926  | DFH |
| 4 | Another with larger type on R. dated 1927.   | .   |



## HISTORY of PATIALA

The ruling families of Patiala, Jhind and Nabha have one common ancestor in Phul a chaudari. The rajas of Jhind and Nabha are descendents of his first son Tiloria whilst the Maha raja of Patiala is descended from Rama the second son. All are Sikhs of the Sidhu Jat tribe. Ala Singh son of Rama defeated Saiyid Asad Ali in the battle of Barnala and over the Bhatis he was also victorious. He built the fortress of Patiala. In 1762 Ala Singh was defeated by Ahmad Shah Durrani but after his submission received into favour and given the title of Raja. On the Emperor's departure Ala put himself at the head of his Sikhs, boldly attacked the Afghan governor of Sirhind whom he killed, and compelled the population to remove to Patiala. On his death in 1765 his son Amar Singh succeeded largely increasing the power of the state during his reign. In the latter part of the 18<sup>th</sup> cent<sup>y</sup> the famous adventurer George Thomas caused Patiala much trouble, but at last the Sikhs with the aid of Perron, the French general, were able to drive him off. In 1807-8 an appeal was made to Britain for protection against Ranjit Singh and in 1809 a treaty was made in which Ranjit Singh engaged to give up all claim to the Cis-Sutlej states. Karam Singh who succeeded in 1813 assisted the English in their war with the Ghurkhas of Nepal. On the death of Karam in 1845 his son Narendra came to the throne and when war broke out with the Sikhs took his stand by the side of Britain as was also the case in the Mutiny of 1857. Mahendra who succeeded his father in 1862 proved an enlightened ruler and benefactor to his people, a proud distinction shared by his son Rajendra succeeding in 1876, and grandson Bhupendra the present Maharaja. Of the two cities Karnal and Sirhind whose coins are illustrated nothing much is known to history. They are both within the borders of the state and that they were

important places is evident from the fact that coins in large numbers were struck there, Karnal being especially prolific.

#### RULERS of PATIALA.

Raja Ala Singh	A.D. 1729	Maharaja Mahendra Singh	1862
" Amar Singh	1765	" Rajindra	1876
Maharaja Sahet Singh	1781	" Shekondra	1900
" Karam	1818		
" Narendra	1845		

#### HISTORY of SIRMUR.

Sirmur, which means a crowned head, was the residence of the ancient Rijas who reigned before the present dynasty. The first of the reigning line was Agar Sen Rawal of the Jeyalmir family. He was in the neighbourhood on a pilgrimage to the Ganges in 1095, when the last of the ancient Rijas was accidentally drowned in a flood and Agar was placed on the vacant throne. His descendants reigned till 1803, when the Ghurkas of Nepal conquered Sirmur and retained possession until defeated by the English in 1815. They reinstated Karam Prakash the Rajput Raja to his dominions but deposed him later on account of imbecility and conferred the kingdom on his son Fath Prakash. He was succeeded by his son Raghbir who died in 1857. His immediate successor, his son Shamsher Prakash loyally assisted the British the same year in the Mutiny. The present ruler Amar Prakash came to the throne in 1911.

#### RULERS of SIRMUR.

Agar Sen Rawal	A.D. 1095	Fath Prakash	1815
Descendants reign till conquer.		Raghbir Prakash	
by GHURKAS	1803	Shamsher Prakash	1857
Karam Prakash (restored)	1815	Bikram Prakash	1898
		Amar Prakash	1911.

NARNUL.SHER SHAH A.H. 946-952

- 1 *Jart Narnul Sher Shah sultan* ضرب نارنول شیر شاه سلطان  
*Margins. Bottom. خد الله. Khalid Allah. Left ملکہ ملکہ*  
*Top. ابوالمظفر. abu al muzaffar. Right سلطان. wa sultanat*  
*R. في عهد الامير الحامض. Fi ahad al amir al hamri*  
*Margins Bottom الدين. al din Left. الدين. al diyun*  
*Top. العادل. al adl Right. ٩٤٥ - ٩٥٠* DFH
- 2 As last but dated ٩٤١ = ٩٥١ DFH

AKBAR A.H. 963 - 1014

- 3 *Jart jalus Narnul. R. Fi sanat 962*  
*nuhsad wa shasht (wa do) = (و د و) في سنة ٩٦٢ و شاست و نوساد* DFH
- 4 *Jart jalus Narnul R. 968. Nuhsad wa shasht wa sc. sw* DFH
- 5 *do R. 964. Nuhsad wa shasht (wa chahr) ٩٦٤* DFH
- 6 *1/2 dam. Ob. as last R. 966 Fi sanat: nuhsad wa shasht . .* DFH
- 7 *Jart jalus Narnul R. 968 Fi sanat: nuhsad wa shasht . .* DFH
- 8 *1/2 dam As last. .* DFH
- 9 Another dam as No 7. but dated 970 = 970. DFH
- 10 *do . . do 971 = 971* DFH
- 11 Another R. Fi sanat nuhsad wa haft (wa shash) 976 = DFH  
 في سنة ٩٧٦ و هفتاد و شش

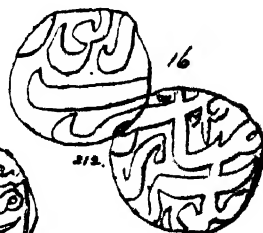
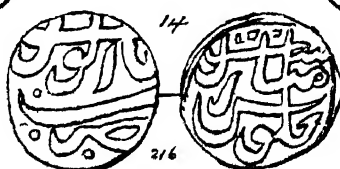
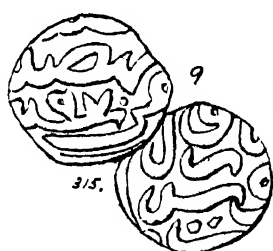
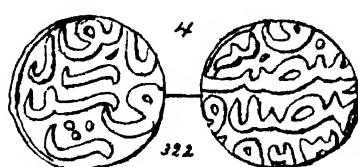
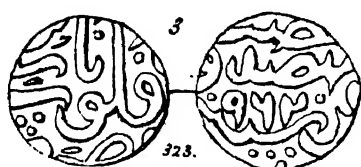
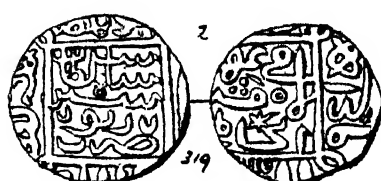
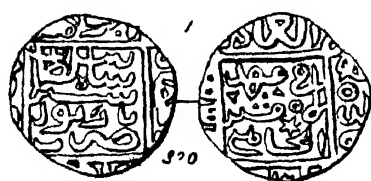
- 12 Another with ☉ and date. Fi sanat 980 nuhsad wa hashlad.  
 في سنة ٩٨٠ و هشتاد و هشتاد

SHAH JAHAN A.H. 1037-1068

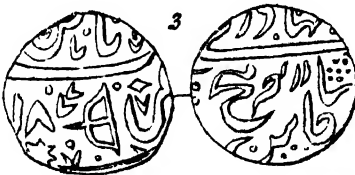
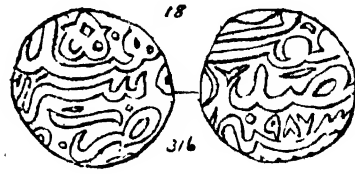
- 13 *Jart Narnul. R. شاه جهان. Shah Jahanī* Red  
 ضرب نارنول

AURUNGZEBE ALANGIR A.H. 1068-1118

- 14 *Jart Narnul sanat. . .*  
*R. سنة مبارک جلوس. . . Sanat مبارک جلوس. . .* DFH
- 15 *Jart Narnul sanat. 1075. 1075*  
*R. Sanat مبارک جلوس 7. 7. Year 7 of happy accession* DFH
- 16 Another without either of the dates DFH



SIRHIND. AMBAR A.H. 963 - 1014.		
17	ضرب بلدة سرهند. <i>zart baldat Sirhind.</i> Struck in the town of Sirhind سنة ٩٨٧ في التاريخ. <i>Fi al tarikh</i> <i>sanat nuhsad hashtad --- 987.</i> In the time & year	L.M.
18	سنة ٩٨٧ ضرب هفت (وشتاد) <i>zart Sirhind. R.</i> <i>Sanat 987 nuhsad wa hashtad wa haft.</i>	O.
19	سنة ٤١ الهجرية. <i>zart Sirhind R.</i> <i>Sanat ilahi 41.</i>	O.
SIRMUR (STATE) NAHAN. (CAPITAL.)		
GIRVANA YUDDHA (Maharaja of NIPAL) A.H. 1214 - 82.		
1	جلوس (ماوس) ضرب نان ١٢٢٧. <i>jalus maimanal</i> <i>mānus zart Nahān 1227</i> ملزم بهادر شاه مهاراجه کیربان جوده. <i>R.</i> <i>Mulzim Bahadur Shah. Maharaja kirban judha ---</i>	R.I.
2	size, otherwise as last.	R.I.
FATH PRAKASH		
3	Bow and arrow. <i>zart Nahān 1877 (= A.H. 1835)</i> جلوس -- مهاراجه فتح بهادر <i>jalus -- Maharaja</i> <i>Fath i bahadur. Year - Maharaja Fath i bahadur</i>	R.I.





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